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The Mercury.

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Established June, 1858, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with more than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading, editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

ONE LIFE LOST

Rectory of St. Mary's Church Destroyed by Early Morning Fire, the Entire Fire Department Hearing Called Out.

Nellie Rush, employed as a servant in St. Mary's Rectory, lost her life when the Rectory was completely destroyed by fire of unknown origin early Friday morning. Her sister was taken down a ladder by firemen, and several of the priests of the parish had very narrow escapes in making their way from the burning building, which was a mass of flames before the fire was discovered. The building and contents were practically a total loss, although the brick walls are still standing, but the good work of the firemen prevented the flames from communicating with the church or school adjoining.

Patrolman Butler, on his way home after the first night watch, discovered the fire and turned in an alarm from box 412. This was followed by a second alarm as soon as the firemen arrived, and the early arrivals devoted themselves to the work of rescue. Father Ward, the rector, had been awakened and knocked on the doors of the sleeping rooms, but the flames were then pouring up the main stairway, so that other means of escape had to be found. The two women were trapped on the third floor, and ladders were raised immediately upon arrival of the department. One woman was brought down in safety, but the other had fallen back in the smoke and flames and it was some little time before her body could be reached and lowered from the window.

All the active fire apparatus in the city was on hand within a few minutes, and the pumps were quickly hooked in and tons of water were poured into the burning building, while water screens were used to protect the nearby structures. It took for a time as if St. Mary's church would surely be ignited, but the water proved effective and the flames were confined to the building in which they originated.

It was a long, hard fight for the firemen on a very chilly night, the temperature being well down toward 20 degrees. When the hose was finally picked up, the whole interior of the building was totally destroyed, and the occupants had lost all their personal belongings, being driven to the street in their night clothes. Neighbors offered shelter and did all in their power to make them comfortable.

The cause of the fire is unknown, as the flames had made so great progress before they were discovered that it was impossible to trace the source. The fire had doubtless been burning for a considerable time before the smell of smoke attracted the attention of the patrolman.

The building was a valuable one, although not new, and the loss will be a severe one to the parish. Insurance was carried, but probably will not cover the loss.

Representative Lawton introduced into the General Assembly on Tuesday a resolution authorizing the State to loan to the Newport Historical Society the old stocks that have been buried in the rubbish of the attic of the old State House at Newport for many years. The Newport Historical Society is the proper custodian of such relics of ancient days, and there should be no opposition to the passage of the resolution offered by Representative Lawton.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wilson of Brooklyn have been visiting relatives in this city.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT

The new City government for 1921 was put in working order on Monday at noon. Prayer was offered by Rev. Father Higney, Chaplain of the Day, Mayor Mahoney was sworn into office for a third term, City Clerk Fullerton was unanimously re-elected to that office; Alderman Hughes was chosen President of the Board of Aldermen and Thomas B. Congdon was again made President of the Representative Council. Mayor Mahoney read his inaugural message, which is published in full on another page of this issue of the Mercury. In the Board of Aldermen a vote was unanimously passed endorsing the Mayor's recommendation of the purchase of Miantonomi Hill as the site for the War Memorial. In the Representative Council several vacancies in the membership were filled. A stringent jitney ordinance was passed, which will practically put the jitneys out of service in this city. The essentials of this ordinance are published elsewhere in this issue of the Mercury. An ordinance fixing the salaries of the city officials was passed, the only changes from last year being an increase of \$100 for the Inspector of Nuisances, \$200 for the Deputy City Clerk, \$200 for the Bacteriologist, \$110 for the first assistant clerk, \$100 for the second assistant, \$124 for the third assistant, and \$84 for the assistant in the office of the Probate Clerk. Resolutions were passed authorizing the assessment of a poll tax; authorizing the Board of Aldermen to secure option on land in the rear of the Police Station for a site for the city morgue; for the better collection of the poll and the personal property taxes; authorizing the city solicitor to prepare an act restricting the expenditure of the Public School Committee to the amount appropriated by the Representative Council; to prepare an act abolishing the Board of License Commissioners; to prepare an act allowing the increase of the amount to be raised in anticipation of taxes to \$1,000,000; authorizing the City Treasurer to hire not exceeding \$500,000 in anticipation of taxes.

Sundry other standard resolutions were passed, and the council proceeded to the election of city officials for the coming year. The consideration of the report of the Committee of Twenty-Five was postponed to Thursday evening.

CITY OFFICERS ELECTED

The following city officials were elected for the ensuing year by the Representative Council at its meeting on Monday night:

Judge of Probate—Mortimer A. Sullivan by 110 votes to 76 for Walter Curry.

City Sergeant—Louis J. Miller, 149 votes to 38 for Thomas E. Mumford.

Inspector of Nuisances—George M. Battene, by 154 votes to 33 for Walter C. Pember.

First Assistant Gate Keeper—John J. Norbury, 106 to 77 for Raymond R. Langley.

There were no more opposing candidates and the following were elected unanimously:

City Treasurer—John M. Taylor.

City Solicitor—Jeremiah A. Sullivan.

Street Commissioner—John F. Sullivan.

Probate Clerk—Duncan A. Hazard.

Collector of Taxes—Edward W. Higney.

City Engineer—Roland J. Easton.

Inspector of Buildings—James T. Douglas.

Assessor of Taxes (3 years)—Robert S. Gash.

City Physician—Francis A. Keenan.

Harbor Master—William C. Luth.

Clerk of Highway Department—Francis M. Sisson.

Engineer of the City Hall—Harry Scoville.

Superintendent of City Cemeteries—Robert Cooper, Jr.

Gate Keeper at Elm and Fourth Streets—Thomas Donohue.

Gate Keeper at Poplar and Fourth Streets—James E. Weaver.

Assistant Gate Keeper—Thomas W. Stevens.

Overseers of the Poor—(3) Philip E. Clark, M. D., Benjamin F. Downing, 3d, Edward S. Peckham.

Commissioner of Sinking Fund—George Gordon King, (3 years).

Keeper of City Asylum—Ira W. Wilbur.

Member of Board of Health, (5 years)—Michael H. Sullivan, M. D.

Keeper of City Clocks—George M. Simpson.

Inspector of Kerosene—John J. Connell.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—John J. Connell.

Dog Constable—George C. Hallock.

Surveyor of Round Timber and Spars—William M. Arnold.

Commissioner of Newport School Fund (3 years)—Benjamin F. Downing, 3rd.

Fence Viewer—John J. Peckham.

Pound Keeper—George C. Hallock.

Board of Commissioners of Henderson Home—Thomas B. Congdon, Dr. William A. Sherman, Rev. Edward A. Higney, T. Fred Kaul, Hugh B. Baker.

Packers of Fish—George H. Draper, John J. Sullivan.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

The adjourned meeting of the representative council was held on Thursday evening, when consideration of the budget was in order. There was a large attendance of members, and much interest was shown, but there was comparatively little discussion over the provisions of the budget as recommended by the Committee of 25, the only change being the addition of \$1,000 for the observance of Independence Day. The principal item for debate was the War Memorial proposition, and this lasted for some time, but the recommendation for the purchase of Miantonomi Hill went through as recommended by the War Memorial Committee and the Committee of 25.

Mrs. William S. Sims, chairman of the War Memorial Committee, addressed the council at considerable length, stating the reasons for the action of the committee, and was followed by Architect Sturgis, who spoke of the plans for development and for the memorial tower. The motion to strike out the appropriation for the park was made by Mr. J. H. A. Kelly, and when it came to a vote there were 51 in favor of the motion and 112 against it.

There was some discussion on the Washington street extension appropriation, Dr. Beck suggesting that this be abandoned for the present, and the money added to the Bath Road improvement. Several members spoke in favor of Washington street and the appropriation remained.

The total appropriations carried in the budget came to \$1,423,064.31.

There are bonds provided for the Bath Road improvement, the Washington street improvement, and the Miantonomi Hill Park. The amount to be raised by direct taxation is \$1,315,000, and the tax rate is fixed at \$20 on \$1000, which is one dollar more than last year and in addition there will have to be an increase in valuation.

A resolution was taken up directing the board of aldermen to delay asking for bids for the Rogers High School and the Sheffield School until April 1st. Richard B. Scott, representing the Carpenters' Council, addressed the council in favor of immediate action in order to stabilize the building industry, but the resolution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted, directing the city solicitor to present to the General Assembly an act changing the direct State tax along lines suggested in the Mayor's inaugural. Mr. William A. Peckham endeavored to introduce a resolution providing for a charter amendment to prevent any city employee or salaried officer of the city from holding membership in the council, but was blocked by the rules. It was referred to the committee on Mayor's Inaugural.

Chairman Congdon announced the appointment of the committee to consider the recommendations in the Mayor's Inaugural as follows: Fletcher W. Lawton, William Franklin, Joseph Gibson, John H. Scannevin, Herbert L. Dyer, Max Levy, James A. Dwyer, Alfred R. Commette, Edward A. Martin, and J. J. Kelly.

JITNEY ORDINANCE

The jitney ordinance as passed by the representative council Monday night requires a license fee of \$5.00 for each passenger seat, and a bond of \$1000 for each passenger seat as per the manufacturer's rating. It requires that a fire extinguisher be carried in every car. Jitneys can operate on Thames street between the hours of 8 a. m. and 12 midnight from the junction of Thames and Poplar streets to Morton Park. They are allowed to be operated from Washington Square to the Beach through certain designated streets from May 15 to September 15. They are not allowed to operate on Broadway, Spring and Levin streets. No jitneys are allowed to operate on the Point. Jitneys are not to operate on streets where trolley cars are run except as noted above.

The high cost of everything that enters into the building operations, including labor, has caused a stagnation in Newport the past year, as well as everywhere else. Building operations have fallen off here 50 per cent, but this is not by any means confined to Newport. The same story comes from every part of the country, especially from all the large cities. There will have to be a change soon or many thousands of people will find it hard work to obtain shelter.

The board of aldermen held its weekly meeting on Thursday evening, just before the session of the representative council. Requests for immediate action on the new school buildings were referred to the representative council.

DEATHS OF AGED PEOPLE IN 1920

The following is the list of people in Newport city and county, over 70 years of age who have died during the year of 1920.

Date	Newport	Age
Jan. 3	Galen Davis	86
Jan. 4	Amory Austin	80
Jan. 13	Charles E. Davenport	72
Jan. 23	Catherine M. Goddard	82
Jan. 24	George R. Peering	81
Feb. 1	Mary A. Mathewson	86
Feb. 5	Maria G. Amoroso	76
Feb. 6	Henry Carter	71
Feb. 7	Elizabeth Matthews	83
Feb. 12	John Duff	81
Feb. 13	John M. Ambush	93
Feb. 15	Sarah Ann Meredith	80
Feb. 29	Margaret Spellman	80
March 10	Franklin James	82
March 13	Joseph Sharp	70
March 15	John H. Heath	80
March 22	Maria Joslin Huddy	78
March 20	Katherine Arnold	78
March 27	James C. McLeish	70
March 28	Catherine Melville	76
March 31	Henry W. Clarke	82
April 25	William Hamilton	81
April 26	Matilda Dawhney	87
May 11	Caroline Bloom	70
May 14	Phineas C. Clark	87
May 17	John Thomas	74
May 17	Mrs. Henry W. Cozzens	83
June 2	Abby Monroe Kaighn	80
June 3	Julia Bailey	73
June 7	Mrs. Jane O. Peckham	80
June 15	Stephen Lovell Albro	79
June 22	Mrs. Charlotte Almy	80
July 2	Benjamin T. Coe	81
July 10	Rev. Emory H. Porter, D. D.	76
July 14	Mrs. Lucinda A. Fish	86
July 27	Miss Alice Hammett	72
Aug. 12	Joseph C. Stacy	85
Aug. 19	Peleg S. Bosworth	82
Aug. 22	Mrs. Ellen Frances Barker	78
Aug. 31	John B. Allen	76
Sept. 21	Samuel F. Pratt	95
Oct. 1	Mildred Hicks	73
Oct. 24	Mrs. Mary A. Kesson	85
Oct. 27	Mrs. Jane Graham	76
Nov. 4	Warren L. Hunt	70
Nov. 6	Jacob C. Chace	82
Nov. 10	Miss Elizabeth Cottrell	83
Nov. 10	Mrs. Julia L. Smith	82
Nov. 14	James C. Wood	70
Nov. 18	Mrs. Abby F. Hazard	82
Nov. 19	Frederick A. Stanhope	77
Nov. 19	Mrs. Sarah T. Jenness	82
Dec. 6	John Hilton	74
Dec. 20	Joshua Chase	83
Dec. 27	Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Albro	70

Middletown	Age
James Tew Peckham	78
Wm. Wyatt Peckham	88
Georgiana E. Whittier	73
Abby F. Hazard	81
Jennie Drake	74
Orleana Ellery Weaver	85
Jane E. Albro	70

Tiverton		
Feb. 16	Mary Whitehead	82
Feb. 28	Slade Simmons	92
March 3	Annie M. Chace	74
March 8	Benj. Franklin Kellogg	72
April 11	Ann Cooper	84
Aug. 19	Peleg S. Bosworth	82
Aug. 20	Henry Willard Davis	78
Sept. 19	Leander Seymour	72
	Macomber	72
Oct. 3	Thomas Riley	73
Oct. 23	Samuel E. Borden	82
Nov. 7	Sabrina F. Hart	73
Nov. 18	Charles F. Manchester	80

Jamestown	Age
Alta Ramsden	72
Nathan King	73
Samuel Sanford Dennis	88
Wm. Charles Woodward	76
Ann Lynch	88
Louise Quackenbush	72
Davis	72
Eliza Nelson Viall	78

Portsmouth	Age
Joseph Thales Tallman	83
John Furtado DaCosta	85
Frances Jane Faulkner	74
Frank S. Oliver	72
Edward Payson Sisson	76
Charles Wilcox	70
Elizabeth Alice Place	77
Edward P. Macomber	81
Henry W. Almy	80
Letitia T. Freeborn	78
Joseph H. Munroe	86
Lucinda Adams Fish	80
Little Compton	

New Shoreham		
12	James M. Mitchell	85
17	Welcome Dodge	75
31	John C. Dodge	83
22	Lydia S. Steadman	84
24	Sarah M. Rose	87
2	Benjamin T. Coe	81
12	Lucretta Rose	88
30	Hannah C. Millikin	80
3	Rosinda Littlefield	82
23	Sarah J. Champlin	74

Dear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock,
known in this city where he was
mentioned some years ago, and a mem-
ber of the Rhode Island Society, Sons
of the Revolution, is a member of
the New Hampshire House of Repre-
sentatives, representing the town of

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, well known in this city where he was stationed some years ago, and a member of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the Revolution, is a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, representing the town of Hill.

Memorial Day and the Fourth of July this year come on Monday. Christmas Day comes on Sunday, but will be observed on Monday following.

FIRE DEPARTMENT HEARING

Mayor Mahoney and the board of aldermen conducted a hearing at the City Hall on Tuesday evening, the subject being the affairs of the Fire Department with particular reference to the efficiency of the force at the Standard Grocery fire on Long Wharf. No formal charges had been preferred against the department or any member thereof, but an article in criticism had appeared in a local paper, and the Chamber of Commerce had appointed a committee to look into the matter. At the hearing on Tuesday evening Chief Kirwin and various members of the Fire department upheld the work of the department and denied that the criticism was justified. All said that the Standard fire was well handled.

At the close of the meeting Mayor Mahoney asked Mr. M. W. Hall if he had written the article in question, but was referred to the editor of the paper. Another hearing was called for Friday evening, at which those who had criticized the department would be heard, and Mayor Mahoney said that he would endeavor to have the critics present to tell what they knew.

There was a large attendance at the Tuesday hearing, and another crowd was expected at the hearing on Friday.

RESIDENTIAL FIRE

There was a lively fire in the house at 12 Park street last Sunday afternoon, the flames originating around the heater in the basement and penetrating the partitions to the upper floor so that the whole house was filled with smoke. A still was first sounded, quickly followed by a box alarm and much water had to be used to drown out the flames in the cellar.

The house was formerly owned by the late James D. Hilder, the present owner being Daniel White. It is a two-family house, and the occupants were given quite a scare, but the prompt and intelligent work of the fire department prevented serious damage above the basement.

There will be important development at Beavertail on the Island of Conanicut before the opening of another season. The Beavertail Park Company has been incorporated at the office of the Secretary of State and they will sell lots and erect cottages on a large tract of land that has already been secured there. Colonel Fred B. Lawton of Wickford, who is a "live wire," is one of the incorporators and the others are T. Frank Kennedy and Stephen H. Richardson. The real estate office of William H. Severance in Jamestown will be the local agent for the corporation.

The Barker property at the corner of Washington Square and Duke street has been purchased by Patrick H. Horgan and wife. This comprises the building in which was formerly located McGowan's cafe and restaurant, the stores now being occupied by Abraham Nelson and S. S. Mason. Whether the new owners intend to develop the property cannot be said, but the present lease of the stores has some time to run.

The Providence Journal has a good deal to say about the old "muzzle loading guns of Civil War times," with which the Newport Artillery Company came to the rescue of the State on Tuesday and saw that Governor San Souci was installed into office in due and ancient form. Well, if they were muzzle loading, they made just as much noise and noise was all that was required.

Mr. George H. Tracy, of the Sheldon School of Science and Business, will give an interesting talk at the rooms of the Miantonomi Club Saturday evening, his subject dealing with the problems of retail merchandizing. Each member is privileged to bring a guest and refreshments will be served.

The annual communication and election of officers of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., will take place on Tuesday evening, January 23. The annual meeting of Kolah Grotto will take place on Friday evening, January 28.

Monday was motion day for January in the Superior Court but there was comparatively little business to be considered. A few motions were argued, and a few assignments for trial were made.

Chief of Police Tobin, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, suffering from a bad cold that threatened pneumonia, is considerably improved, although still confined to the house.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)
Annual Meeting of Free Library Association

The annual meeting of the Middletown Free Library Association was held on Monday afternoon at the Town Clerk's office. Reports of the treasurer and trustees for the past year were read and approved. The auditor was Mrs. George Thurston. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Henry I. Chase.
Vice President—Mrs. Kate C. Bailey.
Secretary—Albert L. Chase.
Treasurer—John L. Simmons.

Trustees—Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester, Miss Anna R. Chase, John H. Spooner.

An appropriation of funds was made for the expenses of the coming year, and it was reported that repairs to the building were made last year.

The Berkeley Memorial Club held its regular monthly meeting on Friday evening at the Parish House.

Miss Edith M. Peckham is spending a vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eliza A. Peckham. Miss Peckham has been engaged in work at the National Red Cross headquarters in Washington, but will take up new duties in New York, where she will be in charge of one of the departments of the Junior Red Cross in that city.

Rev. J. Harding Hughes has been suddenly called to his home in Raleigh, N. C.

Cards have been sent to relatives and friends announcing the engagement of Miss Mary Marion Austin to Mr. Lewis Barlow Plummer.

Mr. William J. Peckham met with a serious accident recently when he cut his right hand on a circular saw. He was advised by the doctor to go to the Newport Hospital, where an operation was performed. The ligaments were cut and then sewed together again. He has returned to his home and the hand shows good progress in healing.

Miss Ardelia E. B. Peckham, who spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. H. Peckham, has gone to Buffalo to resume her duties as physical director for the Larkins Company. Miss Peckham spent Christmas with her sister, Mrs. William Goodell, in Springfield.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Aquidneck Dairyman's Association will be held at its office on Tew's Court on Saturday morning, January 8.

The Ladies Aid met in the church parlors at 2:30 on Thursday to sew. In the evening the regular monthly supper was given, the committee being Mrs. Annie Congdon, Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham and Miss Dorothy A. Peckham. The entertainment which followed was in charge of Messrs. Stephen P. Barker and William Smith of the Epworth League.

Worthy State Master C. Palmer Chapman and Mrs. Chapman, State Ceres, of Westerly, will install the officers of Aquidneck Grange on January 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett P. Littlefield have removed their household furniture from the house near the Two-Mile Corner belonging to the Faxon Farm, to Little Compton.

An auction sale will be held on Saturday at 11 o'clock at the farm near Two-Mile Corner, at which farm stock and hay will be sold. Mr. Edward E. Peckham will be the auctioneer.

The Paradise Reading Club omitted their meeting this week.

Mrs. Gilbert Elliott entertained the P. M. Club at her home on Thursday afternoon.

The engagement is announced of Miss Meta Thomas of Camden, N. J., to Mr. Floyd R. Austin of this town.

Rev. and Mrs. I. Harding Hughes gave a delightful "At Home" to their friends and parishioners on New Year's Day. It was largely attended. Rev. and Mrs. Hughes received tea, assisted by two little girls.

Mrs. B. W. H. Peckham has gone to Arlington, Mass., where she is caring for her daughter, Mrs. Earl Barlow, who is ill.

Holy Communion was celebrated last Sunday at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, with Rev. I. Harding Hughes conducting the services.

Among the Newporters who attended the inaugural ceremonies in Providence on Tuesday were Mrs. Herbert W. Smith, Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. Wordell, Mrs. Max Levy, Mrs. Goddard and Miss Grace C. McLeish.

At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society of the Colonial Wars, held in Providence on Monday, the Rev. J. Howard Deming of this city was elected Chaplain.

St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., will hold its annual Ladies' Night on the evening of Wednesday, January 13.

By the will of Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman, all her property, both real and personal, is left to her husband.

Mr. John W. Covell has gone to Miami, Florida, for a stay of several weeks.

MAYOR MAHONEY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

To the Honorable Representative Council, and Board of Aldermen: I deem it incumbent upon me at the very outset to thank the people of Newport for their very hearty and unmitigated approval of the administration of the past year, and also wish to take this opportunity of acknowledging publicly the hearty cooperation of the various civic departments.

FINANCES

Of all the various problems confronting the city none transcends in importance the question of public finance, none is more deserving of scientific study, serious thought and proper solution than the matter of public revenue and public expenditure. The Committee of Twenty-Five, after weeks of painstaking effort and diligent and conscientious study and examination, has completed its report, which is now before you for consideration and action. In brief, it recommends appropriations totalling \$1,422,064.31, inclusive of a bond issue of \$67,000; estimates the receipts from sources other than taxation at \$40,699.63, and fixes the amount to be raised by taxation at \$1,422,364.68. The total appropriations thus recommended are in excess of those recommended by the same committee in 1920 by \$174,361.63 and are in excess of those actually passed in that year by \$113,294.17. In other words, after the adoption by the Council of the budget of \$1,247,702.72 for the year 1920, additional appropriations aggregating \$61,007.42 were approved, making the total budget for that year the sum of \$1,308,710.14.

The practice of making additional appropriations after the passage of the budget is justifiable only on the basis of the existence of real emergencies and should never be resorted to except in such eventualities; and the action of the Council in this regard during the past year would have been productive of a large deficit in the city treasury, if it were not for a reduction in the State tax from 15 cents to 12 cents on each \$100 of valuation, and unexpended balances in various departments.

The proposed increase in appropriations and the resulting necessity of an increase in the amount to be raised by taxation, computed to be \$203,605.18, being the face of a serious and important problem. A tax rate of \$20 on each \$1000 of physical property is recommended by the Committee of Twenty-Five, as well as an increased valuation—the rate of intangible being fixed by law. It is axiomatic that increased appropriations have their effect either in an increased rate or an enhanced valuation, or both. Whether the rate remains constant and the valuations increase, or the rate increases and the valuations remain constant, the result is the same, namely, that the revenue must come from the pockets of the taxpayers in the form of increased taxes. The city has no new source of revenue to "tap." The receipts from sources other than from taxable property are comparatively inconsiderable. The present system of valuations is not entirely dependent upon an equilibrium of the budget; that is, to make both ends meet. We must therefore face the alternative either of retrenchment or curtailment, of cutting the budget or of improving, and developing our methods of raising municipal funds, of providing better assessment methods, and of better and more equitable results from our local tax department.

The cost of material maintenance and management has been mounting higher and higher each year, until this year we have presented to us the largest proposed budget in the history of the city. Public debts are numerous and diversified. Abnormal price conditions have prevailed for at least the past five years. Municipalities have entered spheres of activity previously confined to individual or group effort, and unsettled world conditions have contributed in no small degree to the high cost of public living. It is easier to preach retrenchment than to practice it until the swing of public concession reaches a level closer to pre-war normal than at present, particularly when we consider concretely the fact that over \$1,000,000 of the proposed appropriation bill of \$1,422,064.31 provides for salaries, wages and fixed charges.

Appreciative of the difficulties confronting the committee and the Council, I nevertheless feel that some movement in the nature of economy should be inaugurated. Close study and extended consideration should be given the report. Every unnecessary item should meet with prompt elimination. Municipal government is business, and the same care, prudence and supervision of expenditure characteristic of private business should be exercised in public management. It is generally conceded that the prices have reached the peak and are now on the downward curve, and no time is therefore more opportune than now for an intensive study of the needs and requirements of the various municipal departments. I therefore repeat my recommendation of last year, that a committee on economy and efficiency be appointed for the express purpose of examining closely and thoroughly into the needs and requirements of the various civic departments.

The adoption of the budget as submitted, even with the tax rate increased as recommended, imposes upon the tax assessors the duty of increasing valuations substantially. It is proposed to raise by taxation \$203,605.18 in excess of that raised in 1920. On the basis of last year's valuation of real and tangible personal property at the rate of \$20 per thousand, and no change in the intangible valuation, it will still be necessary to raise \$151,056 to meet the requirements of the report. This money must therefore come from increased valuations. No one class of property alone should be resorted to for the purpose of benefitting the pressing financial needs. The burden should be equitably distributed over all classes, real estate, tangible and intangible personal property. To allocate this burden to real estate and tangible personal property, thereby involving a possible increase of over \$750,000 in valuation, would be a manifest injustice.

Intangible personal property should be made to bear its proportionate share of the public burden. An examination of the Tax Book reveals the fact that out of total of over 7,400 taxpayers only 265 are taxed on intangible property, same on compar-

tively small amounts, due perhaps to disclosures made in the probate court on decedents' estates. The more equitable distribution of the public charges and calls for improvement in this particular feature. While it is conceded that this class of property is elusive in nature, it is not conceivable that only 265 taxpayers of the total of 7,400 are the owners of taxable intangibles.

It must therefore be obvious that a re-valuation of the property of this city is imperative, not only to secure the desired revenue but also to effect an equalization of the burden to remove existing inequalities. To re-value by zones is inequitable, unscientific and productive of greater inequalities. The passage of the law operative this year, providing for a uniform date of assessment, fixing that date as June 15, affords the tax department more time than heretofore. The re-valuation should be confined to no one class, either of property or of citizens.

In 1919 I recommended the appointment of a committee on re-valuation, and such a committee was appointed. For the reason that in my opinion the real estate market in this city was an inflated one, that sales and rentals did not reflect real permanent values, and that the valuation, if adopted by the tax assessors, made on the basis of then existing controlling factors would remain effective even after the market had fallen and consequently work an injustice on the taxpayers, I did not permit this commission to function. I believe, however, that, in view of the change in real estate values through which we are passing, and the present exigency, the commission should meet as soon as possible and cooperate with the tax assessors in the task of re-assessment and re-valuation.

It must be remembered that an increased valuation means an increased State tax and that the amount recommended will perhaps not be sufficient after a re-valuation. I wish to repeat that I consider the present method of levying the direct State tax unfair, inequitable and unscientific and deserving of revision in the coming session of the legislature. Intangibles should not pay the same amount of direct State tax on each \$100 of valuation as other classes of property. A classified property tax system in a State is not complete and not sound unless the direct State tax is also a classified direct State tax.

I mean that where the State imposes a low uniform local rate on one class of property—namely, intangibles—and allows the rate on other classes of property up to a fixed maximum to be variable, depending on the needs of the various local units, it should impose a classified direct State tax rate on the two different taxable classes; or, more concretely, the rate imposed by the State on intangibles should be in the ratio of \$4 per thousand, the uniform local rate on that type of property bears to the average local rate throughout the State of \$20 per thousand; namely, five cents on each \$100 of intangible valuation at the present time. The revision of the direct State tax along these lines would effect a considerable saving to this city, would encourage the assessment of this class of property, thereby lessening the burden on physical property. I again recommend that the members of the General Assembly from this city be requested and instructed to work for the passage of an act revising the present law as suggested, and also be urged to oppose any increase in the amount of the present direct State tax.

I believe that the General Assembly should pass an act requiring either the statement of the true consideration in deeds of real estate or the filing of an affidavit with the tax assessors setting forth the true consideration, such affidavit to be confidential. I also suggest that the building law be amended in such a manner as to require all returns regarding building operations to be sworn to, and that such returns be accessible only to the building inspector and the assessors of taxes. I feel that the incorporation of these two provisions into law would be a step in advance and would facilitate the work of the tax board, without detriment to the taxpayers. Of course the first of these suggestions is not based on the assumption that sale value is the sole controlling factor in the valuation of real estate, but is submitted on the belief that knowledge of sale value would be a helpful element in reaching the proper valuation.

I offer these suggestions and repeat these recommendations, fully aware of our present and prospective fiscal situation and keenly hopeful that their adoption and acceptance might afford some degree of relief.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

But slightly secondary to the question of public finances is that concerning our public utilities. We are confronted at the present time with gas, the electric light and the transportation problems. During the year the Newport Gas Light Company filed with the Public Utilities Commission a new schedule of rates imposing an excessive and exceedingly burdensome rate on the first 1600 cubic feet of gas used, to which schedule the city solicitor under instructions from the Board of Aldermen promptly objected, the objection also being made to the inferiority of gas supplied and its inadequacy, both from an illuminating as well as a heating value point of view. Several hearings have already been held and others will take place in the immediate future, an expert accountant, at the instance of the commission, at present being engaged in the examination of the books of the company.

Public utilities cases are of a highly technical order, not from a legal point of view as much as from an engineering and accounting standpoint. The law department of the city cannot be expected to handle such cases in the thorough manner they deserve without technical aid, and cannot be expected to depend always upon the gratuitous services of a public-spirited citizen for assistance of this nature. In order, therefore, that all public utility cases in which the city is now involved be prepared and presented in the proper manner and experts be employed, I recommend that the appropriation of \$5000 as approved by the Committee of Twenty-Five be adopted.

Increased rates for electric service have also been filed by the Newport County Electric Company. Protest has been legally made to the Public Utilities Commission and hearings should soon be held. We consider that the new rates are excessive, exorbi-

tant and unjustified, that they are a serious detriment to existing industries and future industrial development, and are an attempt to allocate to the shoulders of the consumers for heating and lighting purposes a burden which should rest entirely on transportation patrons, the same company also operating the street railway service. I believe that all private corporations, utility or otherwise, are entitled to a fair return on their investment, but I am also firm in the belief that the public should receive adequate and proper service at fair, just and reasonable rates, and that the only proper and lasting solution of these vexatious and pending problems can be accomplished through the medium of investigation and decision by the tribunal appointed by law for this purpose.

The local transportation problem has received study and consideration during the year by the Board of Aldermen. The virtual elimination of the "jitney" or motor bus as a competitor has been requested by the two operating railway services and representations have been made of the possible discontinuance of trolley service. Of course every progressive community must have transportation facilities in the nature of trolley cars, and every effort within reason should be directed to preserve such service, even to the absolute elimination of the "jitney" if necessary. The report of the Board of Aldermen is before you with recommendation and a proposed ordinance of regulation. While it does not provide for the entire abolition of the "jitney," I feel that it destroys this mode of transportation as a competing force, or at least makes its competition a negligible quantity. The board's report recommends that "jitneys" be allowed to operate only on Thames street and during the summer season to the beach and return from Washington Square, over a route apart from the railway company's except for a very short distance on Bath Road. I believe this to be a satisfactory solution.

Peculiar conditions prevail here, that are non-existent in many communities troubled with this same problem. An unique condition is found in the fact that, because of the narrowness of our principal business street, no railway transportation is provided on that highway. We are a watering place with an incomparable beach, to which thousands are attracted in the summer season. The service provided by the trolley company has never been adequate to meet the demands to and from the beach in the summer, and necessarily because of the fault of the lack of double tracking from the beach to the city hall. Thames street has never been a large "feeder" to the trolley system and the opinion prevails that an exceedingly high percentage of "jitney" patrons along Thames street did not use the trolley before the advent of the motor bus, or would in the event of its abolition. Some mode of transportation service should be provided for the business interests of Thames street and I recommend to the Council the passage of the ordinance, substantially as presented.

BIENNIAL ELECTIONS

The system of annual elections prevalent under our charter is not only unnecessarily expensive but does not consist with the trend of modern municipal thought. Biennial elections are in force in every city in Rhode Island with the exception of Newport. Towns of color under our present system is not sufficiently long to be conducive of highest efficiency. I believe that the charter should be amended to provide for biennial elections. The change can be effected by the passage of an amendment doubling the terms of the various city officials: elective and appointive. The General Assembly during its coming session should be requested by the Council to pass such an amendment. The passage of this act during the present year would save \$7,000, the recommended appropriation for elections, and would entail considerable saving in the future. I recommend the passage of a resolution by the Council, instructing the city solicitor to prepare and urge the passage of this suggested amendment; and that the Council also go on record as favoring this amendment.

Priority seems to dictate that salaried officers should not be members of the Representative Council, and I suggest an amendment along this line.

Both of these recommendations have been made by former mayors and I feel that action should no longer be deferred.

BATH ROAD WIDENING

The completion of the Bath Road widening project necessitates an additional bond issue of \$35,000, an item which does not appear in the report of the Committee of Twenty-Five. A communication from the street commissioner with an accompanying resolution is before you for action. The original appropriation of \$100,000, made when the labor and material market was considerably lower, has proved insufficient. It is needless to take time in the enumeration of reasons why this additional bond issue should at once be approved and authorized. Suffice it to say that no valid reason can be found to justify leaving Bath Road in its present incomplete and unfinished state. I therefore recommend the passage of the resolution authorizing the issue of \$35,000 for the completion of this great improvement.

The hoped for completion of the widening of Bath Road leads to the discussion of another important question. If the bond issue be approved, completion of this work will take place before the opening of the coming season. A beautiful boulevard over 100 feet in width will terminate at the collection of old, irregular and unsightly wooden structures now covering our beach. The lease of Newport beach expires in the spring of 1921. The time is therefore opportune for the consideration of this situation.

I believe in the gradual destruction of the present beach buildings and the substitution of permanent construction of uniform architecture. I feel that this should be the controlling thought in the granting of a new lease. The matter of rent is of secondary importance. The value of the beach as an economic asset overshadows the question of financial return. The new lease should be required without expense to the city to rebuild along plans first approved by the proper municipal body, the construction should be of lasting nature, and the term of the lease should be sufficient long to enable the lessee to obtain not only the investment involved in re-construction but a fair return on the investment, the buildings to revert to the city on the expiration of the lease.

War Memorial

The Committee of Twenty-Five in its report recommends a bond issue of \$10,000 for the acquisition and development of Mantonville Hill as a war memorial. The War Memorial committee appointed by my predecessor, after months of deep study, earnest thought, diligent inquiry and expert assistance, selected this site and secured from the public-spirited owner an option of purchase at a figure representing one-half its tax valuation. To this proposal I give my hearty and unqualified approval. No time should be lost in acquiring this valuable tract of land as a memorial park. Only about a mile from our civic center, comprising over 30 acres, covered with a forest almost primeval, this delightful spot affords an ideal location for a memorial park.

Memorials should be of a lasting character and they should carry down, not through a few generations, but throughout the ages, the message and example of sacrifice and valor. They are the tangible reminders to posterity of the wonderful sacrifice of those who gave their all in the service of their country and of the gallantry and courage of the nation's armed forces. Newport's proposed memorial park is in recognition of the valiant service of the living as well as in commemoration of the sacrifice of the dead. Its character is such as to make it an enduring as time.

Let no question of fiscal expediency or cry of economy in this regard delay the acquisition of this park as a memorial. The issuance of these bonds affects in practically no way this year the tax rate for the kindout to be raised by taxation. Let Newport by the passage of the resolution without hesitancy and with promptness manifest its lasting appreciation of service willingly rendered and sacrifice nobly made.

TRAINING STATION AND WAR COLLEGE

No more desirable and ideal location exists in the United States for a Naval Training Station and Naval War College than Coasters Harbor Island. The advantages of this location are indisputable and have been conceded and strongly urged by the best of scientific naval opinion and a period of years. Not only the desirability of the location, but the economic value of these institutions to Newport have been long acknowledged. Whole-hearted cooperation has always characterized our dealings with the federal government and we have on several occasions given tangible expression of our appreciation. No logical reason exists either for a transfer of the War College or a change in the size and importance of the Naval Training Station as a training center. We should be eager and alert to combat a movement in either direction and I recommend that the Council take the proper steps to record its opposition in no uncertain terms.

PROTECTION OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTY

The Rogers High School fire awakened us to a realization of the fact that the city provided in no way, in the event of fire or destruction, for the protection of its extensive investments in municipal buildings and property. The absence of some protective measure of relief in this particular case cost the city approximately \$175,000, aside from the inconvenience suffered in our educational department. We should prepare against fire damage in the future. We should protect our investment either by insurance or by the installation of sprinkler systems, or by a combination of both. I understand that the installation of sprinklers operates to reduce insurance premiums about 75 per cent. I feel that no delay should be suffered in affording protection to our municipal investment and that action along this line should be early taken.

In conclusion, let me express the hope and wish that during the coming term the same wholehearted cooperation in the various departments will be manifested and that all civic problems will be solved for the best interest of the city and its people.

TWO-SWORD MEN OF JAPAN

With Their Disbanding, Comparatively Few Years Ago, the Secret of Blademaking Disappeared

As late as 1863 there were some 400,000 two-sword men in Japan, highly trained fighters attached to the nobles of the land in bands ranging from two or three to an entire army. When the revolution came the work of the two-sword men was done, the nation was made into a solid unit and the strength of the blade carriers was needed at plow and bench.

With this disbanding, an exchange explains, the trade of the swordmaker was also lost to the vast number following it, and with them, as the years passed, died the secrets of the warrior tools. Swords can be obtained in Japan today whose blades are so keen they can cut through a veil or a sofa cushion, and also can be driven through a bar of iron, provided the wielder has the strength. Others have blades covered with a beautiful and intricate tracery that disappears and reappears at odd times, and no one can solve the "why" of it. One moment the blade is as smooth and unmarked as a mirror and the next the design leaps out before the eye of the startled beholder and can even be felt by sensitive fingers. Yet other blades are colored red, blue, silver or gold, and while seemingly an alloy, a chemical analysis shows nothing but steel. Yet others are coated with a poison that is unseen, but beyond all other poisons deadly. In large part it consists of decayed human blood.

The old beach kept me cry enough while the rain beat steadily on his head, but he knew how to preserve the downpour for his own needs. From the mass of the leaves it passed to the ramage of the twigs that bore them and gaining in volume, descended as a trickle to the branches and a brisk fountain to the fountains. Then the many channels met at the fork, to run down the hole in a torrent and crash under the moss covered

WORLD GOES BACK

Revival of Black Magic Is Ominous Portent.

Interest Shown in Witchcraft and Necromancy of the Dark Ages a Sign of the Times.

Europe is rapidly slipping back into medievalism, both materially and mentally. The revival of racial and religious warfare, the dissolution of imperial aggregations into numerous petty independencies, the breakdown of international credit and communication, the reversion to primitive forms of trade, industry and morality, the imitation of savage styles of music and art, the glorification of physical prowess and brutality, the growing contempt for science and the recrudescence of superstition, all point in the same direction, that is toward the Dark Ages.

Black Magic is again in vogue. More books on necromancy are being published than on chemistry and have a vastly wider circulation. The worship of Satan, the occult and the black mass is again celebrated. During the war the occult leading writers on Satanism, Jules Bole, who sold over 100,000 copies by the aboriginal French government to urge us on to the war. Witchcraft is becoming popular and is appearing again in the courts. In July, 1920, a case came before the correctional tribunal of Bordeaux in which the defense was a charge of sorcery.

These things are not important in themselves, but are of great interest as signs of the times. It does not matter much whether the traditions are true or false or whether they may be the truth about them. The significant thing about them is that they are so widely and readily accepted. At the close of the nineteenth century the view was commonly expressed that all such things as astrology, magic, witchcraft, demonology and divination were exploded myths. Now the medieval mind is again in the ascendant. Medieval costumes and customs are being revived and medieval institutions, like the guild system and village communities, are being advocated.

Marvelous incidents which a few years ago would not have been accepted on any amount of evidence are now accepted on no evidence at all. The public mind is shifting from a narrow and dogmatic skepticism to an unmethodical and boundless credulity. Even where the ecclesiastical authorities, as at Bordeaux, endeavor to nip in the bud a nascent sensation the popular demand for wonders proves irresistible. The Catholic church opposes modern spiritualism as strenuously as it opposed paganism which, but even its own adherents sometimes succumb to the wiles of the occult.

Church and state are alike powerless to oppose such a general movement, and science offers little opposition. In fact some of the most prominent men of science are now relating personal experiences more amazing than the legends of the middle ages—R. E. Slosson in New York Independent.

THE MIDDLE AGES REVALUED

One of the most notable changes in the perspective of modern thought is a revaluation of the Middle Ages. They have long been popularly regarded as the Dark Ages. This tradition is one of those half-truths that have been learned by rote and repeated so often that they are taken for granted.

But further study and investigation have compelled a change of judgment. Not only during the period commonly called the Dark Ages did the human spirit reach supreme triumphs in the fields of art and architecture, but the brush of Titian and the pen of Dante, plumb a depth of social thought and experience that has hardly been surpassed.

Moreover, it is now realized that out of these so-called Dark Ages came the great tidal waves of modern industrialization, the beginning of free-city life, and the quest for political and social rights. In spite of some decorations, some thrones and altars overturned, the five centuries of the Middle Ages gave rise to the modern university with its various colleges and throngs of students. They gave birth and expression to the ideal of chivalry and did much to exalt the appreciation of labor.—Minneapolis Journal.

WAS ON THE JOB

"And I'll take a dozen ears of green corn," he said as he wound up his order to the grocer.

"Gracious me! but you don't expect green corn at this time of the year, do you?"

"No, sir, but we'll get it next July, won't we?"

"Yes."

"Then make the order for next July. I'm very absent-minded and am unusually forgetting something. I've tried to think of green corn all this month, but forgot it day by day, and now I'll order nine months in advance."

NEW Foe OF TUBERCULOSIS

In several tuberculosis sanatoriums of the United States there is now being used a little instrument of glass and steel that reflects the sun's rays down the patient's throat and larynx, and so hastens the destruction of the bacilli, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. To use the instrument, the patient faces the sun and places the tube between his lips, lens outward.

Marriage, according to Doctor Schwartz of Berlin, is the most important factor of longevity. Of every 200 persons who reach the age of forty years, 125 are married and 75 unmarried. At sixty the proportions are 48 to 22; at 70 years, 27 to 11; and at ninety years, 9 to 8. Fifty centennials and had all been married.

RUMMAGE SALE WORTH WHILE

Occasion When Things of Greater Moment Than Old Clothes May Be Disposed Of.

Did you ever attend one? Here on a table is old Brown's suit hat that he wore to church fifty years ago and now that he's gone it has been sent by his family to the rummage sale to be disposed of for the benefit of the church.

And there on the counter is an old china pig dog that used to guard the mantelpiece in somebody's house. And on a rack hangs the Prince Albert coat that some fellow wore when he was married and which his wife kept as a treasured thing through the years; now she has given it away because the sentiment, that attached to it, is dead and has drifted away like last year's leaf.

They are kindly institutions, these rummage sales, enabling one, as they do, to give away for good purposes what he no longer needs or wants or cares for. He holds on to such things a long time and then one day he sets them aside, feeling their absurdity and away they go to the rummage sale, the second-hand store and the rag shop.

But the rummage of mementos and characters most people hold on to and cherish forever. To their dying days they keep old and without prejudices and fight hard for them.

They hold and feed cackling hares and doves as things of great value, worth treasuring in their hearts.

They keep fast to habits, knowing they are bad, but lacking the will or the courage to throw them off.

They cast off only good resolutions and intentions because they interfere too much with comfort.

The next time you gather together your old clothes for the rummage sale and you have packed it all in one bundle, suppose you say to yourself: "Let's see, what have I left out? What else is there that I ought to get rid of? What passions, prejudices and habits are cluttering up my mind and character?"

You will not be able to get rid of this rummage as easily as you can dispose of your old clothes, but once having taken stock of it you will know yourself better. The first step to self-improvement is to decide unqualifiedly with your defects.

"I know everything except myself," said the celebrated vaudeville villain.—Detroit Times.

Monkey Convicted a Killer

A monkey was brought into the court at Constantinople in connection with the murder of the manager of the Ackermann cinema, which had been giving performances for a season in the Turkish capital.

A married couple named Starr, who were members of the circus troupe, were suspected of the crime and arrested, but no evidence could be discovered against them. The judge thereupon resorted to a reconstruction of the crime. The circus manager had been murdered at a moment when he was feeding an Indian monkey named Scamp. Starr and his wife were conducted to the cage.

The instant the animal, which had previously shown much affection toward them, saw the couple, it broke into a furious rage, throwing itself against the bars of its cage. In its attempts to attack the Starrs. At a subsequent sitting of the court, the monkey was led in and had hardly caught sight of the Starrs when it again flew into a paroxysm of rage.

The spectacle produced a great impression on the court, and, notwithstanding their emphatic denials, Starr and his wife were judged guilty.—North China Herald.

POCKET RADIOS

During the war radio outfits were made so small and light that they could readily be carried in a small aeroplane. An even more compact apparatus has now been devised which is crumpled about in a wheel chair. The antennae consists of a network of wires forming a square of about a foot, which is not even raised above the level of the seat. The receiving apparatus is tucked away under the seat. As the chair is wheeled about the boardwalk by the sea, messages are picked up from ships many miles at sea. The operator sits in the chair "swept by ocean breeze" and listens in on all manner of radio messages transmitted from the ships to the shore stations, or the other way about, or from one ship to another. It is possible to pick up messages from ships thirty miles or more at sea. The same apparatus may be carried by an automobile or even a bicycle.—Boys' Life.

SAFETY FIRST

"Ah! Good morning, Mr. Naybur!" urbanely saluted J. Fuller Gloom. "Too bad about Rev. Adolam Judson, wasn't it? He was eaten by cannibals, you know?"

"Really, Mr. Gloom, you surprise me. Pardon me, but don't you know anything never than that?"

"Yes; several things. In fact, but I have learned by painful experience that the result of offering information or criticism on subjects of contemporary interest is often unpleasant and sometimes dangerous. I have discovered that people are prone to be prejudiced one way or the other on current matters; therefore, one cannot be too careful in his selection of topics for discussion. For instance, I can get a row in a minute by declaring for or against the League of Nations, but when I refer to the sad end of the late Reverend Judson I find almost everybody ready to agree with me."

World's Smallest Coin

The coin of the least value ever issued is the "mite," so called, such as the widow of the Bible contributed to the poor. Its shape was hexagonal, and its value about one-fiftieth of a cent. It would take five thousand mites to make one dollar.

DR. M. M. OSIGIAN

Has Developed Cocoon That Spin Colored Silks



Through a process known only to himself, Dr. Varian K. Osigian, the "silk king" of the South, and known as the Luther Burbank of the silk industry, has developed the super-silk worm, which spins a cocoon twice the size of the ordinary cocoon and spins silk in 18 different colors.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MAY KEEP OUT JAPANESE

Bill to Prohibit Land Holding Will Line Up Province With California.

Toronto.—While the Dominion government maintains satisfaction with the "understanding" which limits Japanese immigration to 800 persons a year, the government of British Columbia, westernmost province of Canada, plans most drastic anti-Japanese legislation. Immediately. This was learned here from conversation with an official whose views represent the decisions of Dominion Premier Meighen.

Premier Oliver swept into office in British Columbia this month with a promise of a measure prohibiting land-holding by Japanese in that Pacific Coast province. His request for Premier Meighen's opinion on the constitutionality of such a law has been met with the reply: "Pass the bill and see." Introduction of the bill to the provincial legislature this winter will precipitate the issue and line up British Columbia with California.

There is no Canadian law restricting in any way the entry of Japanese into Canada, but since the League of Nations understanding of 1910 Japan has voluntarily limited her immigration to this country to almost nominal proportions.

If the Meighen government dissolves the Japanese land-holding measure upon its passage by the Western legislature, popular passion at the Pacific Coast is expected to lead Premier Oliver to match California's most restrictive proposals with further bills. "This will greatly handicap Ottawa in its efforts to assist the British government in maintaining highly friendly relations with the Imperial Japanese government," said an official. He admitted the danger of ugly outbursts throughout British Columbia.

In 1910, following serious riots in Vancouver, Rudolph Lemieux, for the Liberal government, of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, hurried to Tokyo and, discrediting British Columbia's demands for absolute prohibition of immigration by treaty, accepted Japan's promise. Thereupon the Laurier government dissolved a set of drastic provincial laws passed by the Conservative house, and in 1911 lost every federal seat in the province.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

PHILADELPHIA.—A new tribunal, to be known as the "Bandits' Court," was opened at City Hall. Only hold-up and robbery cases, of which there has been an unusually large number, the last few months, will be heard.

COCHRANE, Ontario.—The three American balloonists, Lieutenants Farrell, Kloor and Hinton, who drifted down on the ice fields of James Bay, after their flight from Rockaway Point, N. Y., are dog-sledding their way back to civilization.

ST. LOUIS.—Lee A. Fohl of Cleveland will be the 1921 manager of the St. Louis American League team.

PARIS.—France starts the New Year with the resolution to make Germany pay and make Germany disarm. The whole foreign policy of her government will be shaped by those considerations.

BALTIMORE.—A 10 to 20 per cent reduction of wages, affecting all classes of employees, at the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, was announced.

NEW YORK.—Julian Dick, who was accidentally shot at a New Year's party by George Bruce Brooks, former Williams College football star, died at New York Hospital.

Robert M. Washburn has filed with the Massachusetts House an anti-labor bill providing that no person who contributes toward the support of any bill shall be permitted to file to any campaign fund. A maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$1000 is provided.

MILITARY BURN IRISH HOMES

Drastic British Policy to Force the Giving of Information Is Announced.

NEUTRALITY TO BE PUNISHED.

Penalties for Not Reporting Arms Held by Others or Failure to Protect Crown Property—Carefully Planned Attack Carried Out.

Cork.—The attack on a police patrol at Middleton has resulted in the death of three members of the police force. One was shot dead and two constables killed from wounds. It was followed by an ambush of relief forces and Red Cross near the town two hours later.

The military authorities here issued the following statement, signed by the brigade major for Cork: "As a result of the ambush and attack on the police at Middleton and Glebehouse it was decided by the military governor that certain houses in the vicinity of the outrages were to be destroyed, as the inhabitants were bound to have known of the ambush and attack and that they neglected to give any information either to the military or police authorities. The following houses were duly destroyed between 3 p. m. and 6 p. m. on January 1: John O'Shea, Middleton; Paul MacCarthy, Middleton; Edward Canny, Middleton; Mitchell Cotter, Ballysadan; Michael Donovan, Ballysadan; Michael Dargan, Knockgilla; and Ahern, Knockgilla.

Previous to the burnings notice was served on the persons affected, giving them one hour to clear out valuables, but not furniture. No foodstuffs, corn or hay were destroyed.

Further fires in Middleton were started, a garage and engineering works being burned down. The local police did everything possible to check this fire, but without success. The Minister and Leinster bank premises and post office adjoining were saved by the efforts of the Cork fire brigade, which arrived there at midnight.

In Carrigrohilly village, four miles away, houses were also burned down. At 4 o'clock the military invested the Cork Union Workhouse and houses in the neighborhood and made several arrests, including many prominent Sinn Féiners holding seats on public bodies. Some noted republicans who have been on the run were captured.

General Strickland has issued a proclamation which is now in force on ordering every household to post inside the outer door a list of inhabitants. Hotels and lodging house keepers have to keep a register of visitors, giving the place they came from and when they arrived. This is to be furnished to the nearest police station immediately.

It is added in the proclamation that the attitude of neutrality is inconsistent with loyalty, and will render such persons punishable. This provision applies especially to persons knowing that others are in possession of firearms, ammunition, etc., and not reporting that fact immediately.

Attack on Police Barracks.

Dublin.—An elaborately prepared attack on police barracks at Ballyway in the Carrickmacross district of County Monaghan, was frustrated. The official details show that at 9:30 p. m. a small police patrol was fired at and two constables wounded. A second smaller patrol, proceeding to their assistance, also was attacked. A constable was killed and another constable wounded. In the exchange of shots one civilian was shot dead and one wounded.

New Policy Indicated.

Dublin.—A general headquarters report the first communication of its kind ever issued, explains that the burnings at Middleton and Glebehouse were the result of an ambush on a police patrol in Middleton by armed civilians last Wednesday night, when one policeman was killed and eight others wounded, two of whom have since died.

The reports points to the formal adoption of punishment by burning in cases where householders are believed to have knowledge of attacks on police or soldiers.

SENATE KILLS WILSON VETO.

War Finance Corporation Revived by Vote of 53 to 5.

Washington.—President Wilson vetoed the joint resolution passed by Congress which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to revive the War Finance Corporation in the interest of agriculture and other interests. Immediately following the reading of the President's reasons for vetoing the resolution the senate by a vote of 53 to 5 passed the resolution over the President's veto.

INDIAN SYMPATHY FOR IRISH.

National Congress Votes Boycott on Duke of Connaught's Visit.

Nagpur, India.—A boycott on the proposed visit of the Duke of Connaught to the East and a tribute to the memory of the late Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork were voted in a resolution adopted by the Indian National Congress in session here. A message of sympathy to the Irish in their struggle for independence also was drafted and despatched by the Congress.

Ben Legere's movement for the formation of the Lawrence, Mass. branch of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America into a local of "One Big Union" was defeated by a very small margin in the referendum vote at the general election held by the local branch of the A. T. W. of A.

MISS JANE MORTON

Forbakes Society for a Stenographic Position



Miss Jane Morton, daughter of one of Chicago's most prominent families, has forsaken horseback riding, golf and tennis and accepted a position as a stenographer in the office of a La Salle street broker.

TWO FILM FAVORITES HAVE DOUBLE WEDDING

Famous Harum-Scarums of the Screen Are Now Happy Matrons—Chorus for Years.

Constance Talmadge and Dorothy Gish, film stars and chums, have had a double wedding. They were each other's attendants. They're pleased. So are their equally distinguished sisters of the screen (Dorothy's being the popular Lillian and Constance's the no less popular Norma and Natalie).

At Greenwich, Conn., last Sunday night Miss Talmadge at 6:01 o'clock became Mrs. John Pinloglou. Her husband, a Greek, who is handsome and said to be very well to do, lives at the Hotel St. Regis and has a business place at 1 Liberty street. The bridegroom is twenty-eight.

At 6:03 o'clock, at the same place, Miss Gish became Mrs. James Henkle. Her husband is an actor, playing one of the leading roles in the Hopwood-Rinehart drama "Spanish Love" at the Maxine Elliott theater. He is thirty, and as for looks—well, every girl that ever saw him said, "Simply stunning!"

The ceremonies were performed by Justice of the Peace Albert S. Mead of Greenwich, Conn. Constance Talmadge is twenty-one and a native of Brooklyn. In taking to picture work she followed the steps of her sister, Norma. She and her husband will live in an apartment in this city.

REDUCES HIS OWN PAY.

Ossining, N. Y.—Superintendent J. Curry Barlow, who was elected by the Democrats on a reform platform, has astonished local politicians by turning out to be a reformer.

When the bill for his year's services came before Town Clerk Charles Leary the latter discovered that instead of the \$4,000 or \$5,000 to which Supervisor Barlow was entitled in fees, he claimed only \$3,700. Moreover, when the matter was called to his attention, he said that was all he was going to claim, that a supervisor had been getting more money than he was worth.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

The United States at the close of 1920 had a balance of trade in its favor of at least \$2,722,955,000. The Department of Commerce announced.

Restoration of all property in this country owned by German citizens and seized during the war by Allen Property Custodian is provided in a bill introduced in the house by Representative Caldwell, Democrat, New York.

Foster Bain, of California, was nominated by President Wilson to be director of the Bureau of Mines. Senator Norris wants to learn status of Kerensky envoy.

The new year begins with general business conditions throughout the country "poor but sound," says Archer Wall Douglas, chairman of the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in his semi-annual review of the business situation just issued.

President-elect Harding will send a note to President Obregon, shortly after March 4 setting out the precise conditions under which the United States is willing to give immediate recognition to the new government in Mexico.

The defeat of the open shop plan or the Boston clothing manufacturers was urged by officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America at a meeting in the Grand Opera House. The Boston Clothing Manufacturers' Association recently abrogated all contracts with the Amalgamated.

PRESIDENT SENDS CROWDER TO CUBA

General Will Confer With Menocal on Way to Remedy the Serious Situation.

INTERVENTION IS POSSIBLE.

Financial Crisis Might Warrant Action by Us Under the Platt Amendment. Fraud Discovered in November Voting.

Washington.—Official announcement was authorized at the White House that President Wilson has sent Major General Knook Crowder to Cuba to confer with President Menocal relative to the best means for remedying the present difficult financial and political situation in that republic.

General Crowder, who is probably the best informed American authority on the present political situation in Cuba and the national election held under regulations drafted by him, sailed from New York on board the battleship Minnesota of the Atlantic fleet, accompanied by a staff of American army officers.

There is every reason for believing that General Crowder is vested with authority to intimate to the Cuban President that it may become necessary for the United States Government to intervene, under authority of the Platt Amendment, unless the present financial and political situation is quickly remedied.

The President's action was announced at the White House in this statement by Joseph P. Tumulty, private Secretary to the President: "Upon instructions of the President, Major General Knook Crowder has sailed for Havana, Cuba, on the U. S. S. Minnesota.

"General Crowder goes to Cuba to confer with President Menocal regarding conditions in Cuba. The moratorium and financial crisis in Cuba continue, the solution of which appears more difficult in account of the unsettled presidential election. A continuation of the present situation would prove most detrimental to the prosperity of Cuba and harmful to the relations between the United States and Cuba.

"As this cannot but be a matter of the closest concern to this Government because of the special relations existing between the two countries, the President has instructed General Crowder to confer with President Menocal as to the best means of remedying the situation."

The "special relations" to which President Wilson's announcement refers are covered in the so-called Platt Amendment to the act of March 2, 1901, defining the future relations of the two countries, which provides:

"That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba."

Twice in the past has the United States intervened in Cuba. The Government is not desirous of intervening again, and would much rather see the Cubans so adjust their present difficulties as to render such a step unnecessary. But if the situation should be reported by General Crowder as warranting intervention a third time there will be no effort on the part of the American Government to dodge its responsibilities in the matter.

There is every reason why the situation in Cuba should be straightened as expeditiously as possible. There has been an insistent complaint on the part of Americans, as well as Cubans, affected by the moratorium and fear that a revolution might be provoked in Cuba if the uncertainty, concerning the result of the recent national election in that country continues.

While it is asserted at the State Department that this Government has no intention of supervising the Cuban elections at this time, it is not known what the mission of General Crowder will bring to pass.

CUTICURA HEALS SKIN TROUBLE

In Pimples On Face, Itched Could Not Help Scratching. Face Looked Badly.

"My face broke out in patches of pimples on my chin and around my hair. They would fester and itch very much and I could not help scratching. My face looked badly all the time."

"I read a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and sent for a free sample. My face was broken out for nearly a year but after using two full-sized cakes of Cuticura Soap and one full-sized box of Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Josephine Suther, R. D. 2, South Paris, Me., Aug. 4, 1919.

Use Cuticura Soap for toilet purposes, assisted, now and then, by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal any tendency to irritation, redness or roughness of the skin or scalp. By using these delicate, fragrant, super-creamy emollients for all toilet purposes you may prevent many skin and scalp troubles becoming serious. Do not fail to test the fascinating fragrance of Cuticura Soap. It costs every body. Cuticura Soap cleanses without soap.

The Savings Bank of Newport

Thames Street

Interest 4 1-2 per cent. per annum

DIVIDEND DAY, JAN. 15, 1921

Deposits made on or before January 15, 1921, commence to draw interest on that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

ALONG THE HIGHWAY.

you notice many young men in the ruts of extravagance. They are struggling hard to get out. An account with the Industrial Trust Company helps to eliminate extravagance, establishes the saving habit and leads to success.

4 Per Cent. Interest paid on Participation Accounts

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month draws interest from the 1st of that month.

IF FOR SALE OR TO LEASE

LIST YOUR REAL ESTATE WITH

MARSH

1 BROADWAY

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND AUCTIONEER

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KUSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICE-SAND SHERBETS

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

The town of Gardner in Worcester county, Mass., seeks to become the 40th city in Massachusetts in a bill filed with the clerk of the House by Representative Charles H. Hartshorn of Gardner. The town now has a population of 17,000, and at a town meeting in October considered changing its government either to a city or to the limited town meeting plan, and the city plan prevailed.

Philip Bova, of Lawrence, Mass., aged 10, had been living on 10 cents' worth of food per day. He frequently went to sleep in school, due to exhaustion and undernourishment. His father had seen fit to discontinue payment to the probation officer of \$3 a week for Philip's subsistence. Investigation followed. A jail sentence was held out to the father as an alternative. Thereupon the latter agreed to do his duty by the lad.

Olds & Whipple, in business in Hartford, Conn., for 43 years, manufacturers of fertilizers, dealers in fertilizers, agricultural implements, ranges, furnaces, etc., have taken out papers of incorporation, with paid-in capital of \$1,000,000. The firm has long consisted of Alfred A. Olds and Frank H. Whipple, its founders, and now Frank A. Olds, who has long been active in the business, is admitted as a substantial stockholder. The company has in process of completion a large concrete and steel building in East Hartford for the manufacture of fertilizers.

Hard "Situation." A dusky chauffeur who recently brought the frame of a big truck from Detroit to Youngstown rode part of the way sitting on the gas tank, but the seat was so hard he soon became tired of it. "Ah don't see how you could stan' it, Henry," a friend observed. "Stan' it," Henry replied. "Mah goodness, dat's jes what Ah couldn't do nothin' else but."

Inspiration to Home Affection. "When a man bet on a lame boss," said Charcoal Eph, ruminatively, "hit sure do git inspirin' how he yell for laigs 't git on dat old crowdin' to de sake o' his wife an' chilion."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Not Merely American. An English writer comments upon our custom here of betting a hat on election and other contests. What's strange about it? We've often read of some Englishman winning a Derby.

New York's Early Days. New York's first fire chief was Anthony Lamb, a mathematical instrument maker, who received \$30 a year for his services. Fire engines worked by hand came into use in 1731 and were kept in the city hall.

Where Revision Is Needed. One of our main secrets is that the latest rest of all—the human rest—is provided by a... (text cut off)

CONDENSED CLASSICS

DON QUIXOTE

By MIGUEL DE CERVANTES

Condensation by
Nathan Haskell Dole

After his ransom he wrote many plays. They brought him more fame than fortune, and he added to his responsibilities by wedding, at the age of thirty-seven, a girl of nineteen. It was evidently a marriage of love, as her dowry consisted only of "five vines, an orchard, some household furniture, four beehives, 45 hens and chickens, one cock and a crucifix." As he said, "I was not a man of great wealth, but I was in constant difficulties because of my debts and his unkindness." He was thrown into prison for debt, released, he sank into abject poverty.

Part of "Don Quixote" was probably written in jail. This novel, a magic mirror that reflects noble and kitchen virtues, all the varied life of a brilliant period, is considered by many to be the world's greatest humorous masterpiece. The wonder of it is that it was written by a man nearing his sixtieth year, who had all his life been poor, who had known little except misfortune. "Children turn the pages, young people read it, grown men understand it, old folk praise it!"

IN THE sixteenth century romances of chivalry, written in absurd, exaggerated style, were extremely popular in Spain.

A dignified gentleman by the name of Quixada, who lived between Aragon and Castile, went crazy over these foolish books, which he spent all his substance in buying. His brain was stuffed with enchantments, quarrels, battles, challenges, wounds, magic salves, complaints, amours, torments, giants, castles, captured maidens, gallant rescues, and all sorts of impossible deeds of daring, which seemed to him as true as the most authentic history. Every inn-keeper was a king; every mule-driver a cavalier.

He decided that for his own honor and for the service of the world, he must turn knight-errant and journey through the world, redressing wrongs, rescuing captured princesses, and at last winning the imperial sceptre of Traplonda.

He changed his name to Don Quixote de la Mancha, got himself dubbed knight by a rascally publican, whose inn he thought was a castle with four towers, crowned with placards of glistening silver. In order to carry a full purse he sold one of his horses, mortgaged another and borrowed a goodly sum from a friend.

When his practical housekeeper and his pretty niece, together with his neighbors, the barber and the curate, thought to cure him by burning his books, he was persuaded that his library had been carried away by a necromancer, and became crazier than ever. He scoured up a rusty suit of mail which had belonged to one of his ancestors, mended the broken helmet with a pasteboard vizor, patched with thin plates, and thus accoutered set forth on his old horse Rocinante, whose ribs stuck out like the skeleton of a ship, accompanied by a rustic named Sancho Panza, persuaded into serving as his squire.

Their departure was a brave spectacle: the tall, cadaverous, lantern-jawed knight, mounted on his bony nag, wielding his long lance and carrying his sword, his eyes gleaming with enthusiasm and dreaming of his beautiful mistress, whom he called Dulcinea del Toboso; the short, stout, paunch-bellied, long-handled servant with a canvas wallet and a leathern bottle, mounted on the diminutive ass, Dapple.

On the plains of Mantiel stood a score of big windmills. Don Quixote took them for outrageous giants and prepared to do battle against them.

And despite Sancho's protests that their huge arms were only vanes, he plunged the rows into Rocinante's thin flanks and with couched lance, dashed off to the encounter. The wind blew violently and the knight and his steed were whirled away into the field, where they lay motionless and as if dead; his lance was smashed to splinters, Sancho hastened to the aid of his master and found him unable to stir; but he was soon ready to go on again.

Their next adventure was with two monks, riding on mules as big as drummedaries, in company with a coach in which sat a lady escorted by men on horseback. Don Quixote imagined that adventurers had captured a princess and in the haughtiest terms bade them release her. Then without further parley he drove against the monks, one of whom ran away while the other fell off his mule. Sancho nimble slipped from his ass and began to strip the luckless man; while he was engaged in this legitimate appropriation of the spoils of the battle, two muleteers of the train over-

took him, tore off his beard by handfuls, nailed him and left him senseless. Don Quixote engaged in a terrible combat with one of the lady's guards who sliced off half of his helmet and one of his ears. Undaunted, the knight pressed the combat to victory, but just as he was about to give the finishing stroke, the frightened lady begged him to desist and he complied on condition that the defeated opponent should go and present himself before the peerless Dulcinea, who was in reality a burrow woman known through all La Mancha for her skill in salting pork and who had never deigned to look at her amorous neighbor.

A few days later, bruised and battered in untoward adventures, they came upon a flock of sheep which Don Quixote conceived to be a prodigious army composed of an infinite number of nations, led by mighty kings. He spurred like a thunderbolt from the top of a hill, shouting his battle-challenge, putting the hapless sheep to flight and trampling both the living and the slain. Impatient to meet the commander of the enemy he shouted: "Where, where art thou, haughty Alifanfaron?"

At that moment the shepherds rallied in defense of their flocks and overpowered the unlucky knight first with stones and then with cudgels, leaving him in a desperate case, with nearly all of his teeth knocked out or loosened, and his ribs half broken.

Did this adventure discourage him? Not at all. It was all a part of chivalry. He and Sancho rode on in dolorous discourse. They were overtaken by night and had no shelter or food. Suddenly appeared a band of about twenty horsemen, all in white robes, with torches in their hands and followed by a bear draped in black. It was the funeral of a gentleman of Segovia; Don Quixote took it to be the train of some knight either killed or desperately wounded, and, assured that it was his duty to avenge the misfortunes of a brother-in-arms, halted the cortege and demanded an explanation. The replies of the clergyman failed to satisfy him and he flew at them in high dudgeon. Encumbered by their robes they became easy victims and all took to flight.

They possessed themselves of the ciphers deserted by the clergyman, but, unfortunately, had nothing to drink, nor did they dare stir from the forest because of the awful clamor made by a fulling-mill which Don Quixote supposed to be enchantment.

The next morning they met a barber riding on an ass and wearing his brass basin on his head to save his hat from the rain. Don Quixote recognized this as the golden helmet of Mambrino and flew at the enemy as if he would grind him to powder. The barber fled, leaving his helmet which Sancho appropriated, though it seemed to him merely a common dish.

They came to another inn. In the night Don Quixote, while sound asleep and dreaming, enjoyed the most famous battle of his career. Dressed in a short shirt which exposed his lean, long, hairy slanks, and wearing a greasy red nightcap, with a blanket wrapped around his left arm for a shield, he was repeatedly plunging his sword into the plump bodies of several giants. Their blood flowed across the floor in wide, crimson streams.

Imagine the wrath of the worthy inn-keeper, at discovering that his famous guest had disemboweled all his wine-sacks, which were made of goat-skins with the heads left on.

After this Don Quixote was got home by the curate and the barber; but he broke loose again. First he visited his Dulcinea, but came away convinced that through more enchantment she had been changed into a blubber-cheeked, flat-nosed country wench, the pearls of her eyes into galls; her long golden locks into a cow's tail and her palace into a hut.

He had adventures with strolling actors and dancers; he attended the rich Camacho's wedding; he explored the deep cave of Montesinos; he rode on a magic bark and visited the nameless duke and duchess, through whose complaisance Sancho was granted his ambition to rule over an island and did it with wisdom worthy of Solomon. Many more adventures followed, but at last Don Quixote returned to his home and recovered his senses on his death-bed, dying as a lovable, high-minded, noble-hearted gentleman.

Cervantes' masterpiece is not all satire. Don Quixote has lucid moments; Sancho's simplicity tells common sense, often expressed in witty proverbs. There is occasional coarseness, but not so much as in Shakespeare. The chief fault is its treatment of insanity, in its author's fondness for cruel and brutal, practical jokes, which may perhaps explain the maintenance of bullfighting as the national amusement of Spain.

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Miss Fortune Had Been There. (Editor to unsuccessful artist)—None of these drawings suit me—but cheer up! Dame Fortune will come to your door one of these fine days.

Artist—She'll jolt you well have to knock, then. Her daughter, Miss Fortune, has wrecked the well!

Worth Trying, Anyway. Instead of trying to see how much trouble you can stir up, get busy and help those who are in trouble and see how much you will enjoy the change.—Exchange.

The Reason. They say that worry kills more than work. This, perhaps, is because so many people find it easier than work and devote their time to it.—Boston Transcript.

Pardon Proves Superiority. In taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it by, he is superior; for it is a prince's part to pardon.—Bacon.

The Spring Girl

By KATE EDMONDS

(Copyright, 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Orth came down the mountain trail with a long swinging stride, his gray eyes eager for the open glade where the spring was. Brown leaves rustled down on his bare head, and the cool kiss of the October wind touched his browned face; he walked with the air of one who has quaffed the elixir of life. Emerging from the deep woods he stopped short. On the big rock near the spring a girl's slim form was lightly poised. In the russet of her dress and the scarlet of her cap she seemed another wind-blown leaf, frost-touched to gold and fire. He drank in the little brown beauty of the girl, the perfect autumnal setting of crimson leaf, brown earth and wind-stripped trees.

The girl began to dance—with uplifted arms and a careless abandon, moving in rhythm with a strange wild melody that the wind bore from her lips to flutter up in airy fragments of pure delight.

Orth frowned as he strode toward the spring. The girl did not see him at first; her arms were uplifted in a wild invocation to the cloudless blue and when her glance fell upon him as he drank from his folding cup she sank in a brown heap on the rock, staring at him with mutinous eyes.

He dipped the cup again into the spring, drained it, and put it away in his kit bag. Then, for the first time, he recognized her presence. He removed his cap with a stiff inclination of his head, and did not replace it. She sat on the rock, gazing at his movements with open curiosity.

He opened his bag and took out a tin of "condensed heat." Lighted it, placed a small folding sawney over it filled with water, took out a small tea caddy, various tins of crackers,

tacked the meat sandwiches. She nibbled some of the crackers and sardines and thought with regret of the delicate delicacy she had crushed.

"You are not eating anything," he noticed at last.

"I am not hungry, thank you."

"You will have another cup of tea?" stretching forth a strong brown hand for her aluminum cup.

"Please—" she held the cup steadily. A few drops of scalding tea fell on her hand and she winced.

"I am sorry," he apologized; "I am clumsy."

"The wind may have blown it—it is nothing," she said hastily.

"It is your unlucky day," he remarked.

The strange meal proceeded to its close, the man's eyes studying the flying clouds, the flash of a scudding maple leaf, the song of a late blackbird in the next field. The girl saw none of these things—she was looking covertly at the man's fine, stern face, scanning the fowl spread on the grass between them.

Suddenly she spoke. "Why did you bring a lunch for me?" she asked.

Their eyes met, there was humor in his—deliance in hers and a hint of tears.

"A lunch for you?"

She pointed to the crackers, sardines and cheese, and then to the substantial sandwiches before him.

"These are all things I love."

"Impossible that I should presume to expect a strange young lady to lunch with me," he said sadly. "Last night you told me that henceforth we were strangers!"

"Well," she challenged, "this is 'henceforth' but it's not!" he asked mildly.

"I hate you, Billy Orth!" she cried, and jumping to her feet, she ran swiftly toward the patch of woods where a path led to her father's camp.

He was after her, with grimly smiling lips and anxious eyes. "Peggy!" he called. "Peggy—dear—wait for me!"

She flew on unheeding, and as he gazed on her it dawned upon him that she had sprained her ankle—but—had she?

"The darling limp!" he chuckled, and found that he was gaining on her and presently he caught her, and held her close to his heart.

"Well, dear," he said contentedly—"I suppose we may consider ourselves introduced all over again!"

She hid her face in his shoulder. "I am sorry—forgive me—" then woman-like she wanted to know more. "How far would you have followed me, Billy?"

"To the end of the world," he assured her, and what woman could ask more?

New Excuse for Bad Spelling. If a pupil makes mistakes in spelling or arithmetic don't give him a bad mark, but send for a psychoanalyst. That is the latest innovation school-teachers in this city are discussing.

It is the theory of the psychoanalyst that it is in the apparent breaks of speech that the man or child expresses true thoughts and desires, that when a speaker of a legislative body declared a session closed instead of open he had in the back of his head the wish that the meeting was closed. So that when the pupil asked to spell "cat" spells "fat" the psychoanalytic teacher reads in the pupil's misspelling a subconscious desire to be fat.

So a pupil who habitually misspells "cat" as "fat" may be placed on an egg and milk diet under the psychoanalytic theory.

"We never say anything but what we want to say," say the leaders of the new psychology.—Portland Oregonian.

Falcons Prey on London Birds. Air raiders are still at work over London. Twice during the last few weeks an enormous peregrine falcon has braved the dangers of the city and feasted on the famous pigeons of St. Paul's cathedral. A pair of these rare hawks have been frequently seen near Bromley, Kent, and are thought to be the ones that have been doing the raiding. As these fierce birds, usually haunt wild and desolate parts of the coast, naturalists here are at loss to explain their coming to London for food. It is estimated that a peregrine falls on its victim at a speed of 150 miles to break the back of the unsuspecting bird and at the same time rips it with the dagger-like talons on each foot.—London Answers.

A Lost Appetite. My most embarrassing moment occurred Saturday when I went to lunch with my girl friends. I finished before they did and I happened to look around and noticed a piece of cake on the table, and I thought the lady had left not wanting the cake, so I spoke to my friends about it. They told me to take it because if I didn't the waiter would.

I hesitated a while, then got up and took the cake and commenced to eat it, when here comes the lady back with some ice cream. She called the waiter. I went over and told her I took it and I bought her another piece, and I went out not finishing my piece.—Exchange.

Accounting For. "I was reading an article which says that jazz is popular in China."

"Well, if you've ever heard a Chinese orchestra you'll know why."

The hurried launching of lifeboats from disabled vessels is usually attended by confusion and danger. An Eastern shipyard worker has devised a new method of lowering the boats that carries them forty feet away from the ship's side, lays them on an even keel, and gives them a forward impulse. The small boat, instead of hanging in davits, rests in a cradle supported by three parallel inclined arms, which are pivoted near the water line and guyed by cables attached above.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

By last, man is enabled to detect one part of salt in 610 parts of water, and of quinine, one part in 152,000.

Man's Acute Taste.

Paris, as Lutetia, was a prominent town for several hundred years before it took the name of Paris in the fourth century.

Reilly Old Town.

Paris, as Lutetia, was a prominent town for several hundred years before it took the name of Paris in the fourth century.

Reilly Old Town.

BIRDS IN FASHION

Feathered Family Used to Embellish Milady's Wardrobe.

Decorations Extends From Daily Bedroom Slippers to Chic Chapeau and the Handbag.

The avary dragons and the bony creatures of the deep that have embellished feminine wardrobes for the past months have been ousted by birds. The fashion world, writes a New York correspondent, is all agog over the war between the cold bloods and the warm bloods. The newer houses say that boa constrictors and cobras have gleamed upon the folds of raiment quite long enough, and that the day has come when a more delicate art should be employed. The bird and its feathers have been chosen as the medium for this "more delicate art," and feminine wearing apparel, from bedroom slippers to chic chapeau, is much befettered.

Neither is it a case of birds of a feather flock together, for designers are using everything from the red rooster's tail feathers to the fluffy down of a swan's breast. Little birds are in a position to tell more than ever before. They have a better chance than the ravens in the corner ever dreamed of. To summarize the things of which they may speak as those having authority, and beginning with the most lowly, let us mention shoes and slippers.

This winged animal that flew across from Paris last spring has not faded. But it did give inspiration to the use of fluffy, satiny lips as pom-poms, or gay colored feathers applied upon ribbons and leather as straps for shoes. One house is showing a pair of turquoise blue satin brocade evening pumps with a huge swirl of opal-hued feathers at the toe. The pom-pom is caught by a jeweled buckle. Gold or silver cloth slippers use feathers of purest white or a shade dyed to match the hose and gown. Because of the wide vogue for dark evening gowns of tulle or brown, many feather pom-poms are of burnt orange or copper shades.

For afternoon wear there are slippers of dark fabrics and leathers banded at the instep with edgings of little overlapping colored feathers. The same vogue is found in bedroom robes and slippers. Matching feathered slippers are found upon the negligees that go with the slippers. Thus, one house shows a set in colors of rose and silver. The robes are of silver cloth and feather rosettes of rose, ostrich. The negligee is of rose broadened with satin trimmed at neck and sleeves with bandings of gray nankeen. A boudoir pillow of rose satin topped by a peacock design embroidered in silver gray feathers completes the costume. Bird pillows are a fable of the hour. Peacocks, plain "garden variety" hens, gorgeous exotic parakeets, for birds of paradise are embroidered upon the pillows in lifelike colors.

Evening gowns bear little tufts of feathers dyed according to the color scheme of some feathered creature. These tufts are placed at shoulder, corsage, or catch a drapery of the skirt. Fans and head dresses match the gowns. Tufted feather pieces for the collar are taking the place of gems and rose garlands that have been used so long. Aside from depicting a bird, tiny colored feathers are being used to outline designs of flowers and fruits.

Feather handbags are helping put the winged idea across to the realm of street wear. Tiny curled feathers over a body of stiff fabric are attached to a celluloid or metal top. Sometimes little chenille or silk flowers nestle among the overlapping feathers.

As for the hat realm, the "bird on the hat" is very much in evidence. Although the feather craze has been noted for several seasons, it is only recently that milliners have been using the entire bird. Parrots and diminutive peacocks led the flighty procession.

THE WINTER GIRL'S OUTFIT

This is a charming combination set of turban, muff and scarf. The Russian turban carries an Egyptian ornament with varicolored stones. The muff is adorned with ruching of box-plated coral duvelyn and the scarf is faced with the same material.

Black and Rust Colors. Black is much in vogue for hats, and also rust color, in several tones. Pendant trimmings remain the preferred ones, placed on one side, usually over the right ear.

Really Old Town. Paris, as Lutetia, was a prominent town for several hundred years before it took the name of Paris in the fourth century.

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MONKEY FUR TRIMMED WRAP



Black monkey fur attractively trims this wrap of brilliant flowered tulle, especially designed for the opera season.

TULLE SCARFS IN FASHION

Dainty Neck Piece Twisted Around Bare Throat Adds to Jauhliness of the Evening Costume.

The gauzy tulle scarfs, twisted around the bare throat with evening gowns, promise to be just as popular this season as they were last, and there is no prettier fashion. The airy tulle scarf is exceedingly becoming. It adds a bit of extra formality to the costume. And light as it is, it protects the bare throat and neck from draughts. Many of these tulle scarfs are observed at the theater and one sees them also with dinner and dance frocks. Bright green tulle and deep blue tulle look well with black evening gowns and give a certain dash to the whole costume. Gray tulle is exquisite with gray frocks and tulle tulle looks well with a costume of the same shade. Lovely indeed are white tulle scarfs with white evening frocks.

Tulle is used for sashes, too, and some of the Paris dance frocks have huge sashes of tulle in contrasting color. The full width of the tulle is used, crissed around the waist to form a close sash or girdle and then pulled out in the big fluffy loops and streamers of the sash. One couturier has let the wide tulle streamers trail in a short train, edging the lengths of tulle with very narrow fur banding.

IN NEW, STYLISH BLOUSES

Garments Developed From Materials of Brilliant Color—Applique Work One of the Popular Trimmings.

Brilliant colors are in great favor for the development of blouses this season, citron, capucine, mandarin and rose being popular shades. Very sheer and rather heavy fabrics share honors. The range in fabrics includes nets and laces and runs the gamut to embrace various velvets and velveteens as well as tulle. One modish blouse recently displayed was made of raspberry-colored duvelyn. It was trimmed with gray chenille embroidery and a silver cord girdle.

Applique work is one of the popular trimmings used on blouses. The applique design may be worked out in self fabric in contrasting color or a different material. It may be used, for example, to make a blouse of tulle or velvet and one extreme novelty recently displayed was of this sheer material with applied motifs of kid.

Cotton blouses in tailored effects, or of sheer cotton, made entirely by hand, continue to be popular. It is believed that their vogue will hold throughout the winter.

BREECHES FOR FAIR SKATERS

Winsome Suits Displayed for All Who Enjoy Winter Sports—Flannel Shirts, Silk Ties.

Very good looking suits for mountain wear, skiing and skating are appearing in the shops. They consist of a knee-length coat and breeches. The best materials for these are home-spuns, tweed and camel's hair cloth. One suit has a heena colored camel's hair coat and tweed breeches that exactly match it in color. Gay linings are used in the coats of such suits. The model referred to above has the coat lined with rust colored silk figured in bright blue. It is smart to wear a wool scarf to match the lining of the suit in color.

With these suits are worn striped flannel shirts and silk ties. The ties also matching the lining of the coat in color. There is great variety in the shirts. They come in plain colors, such as pale, gray and light blues, and in stripes, white with blue, white with black, brown, tan or orange. They have soft convertible collars, some of which are detachable. Such a costume is usually topped by a soft velveteen hat. It is best to select one in brown, tan or black.

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WATER

ALL PERSONS desiring of having water introduced into their residences or places of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.

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WITHOUT NAILS OR RIVETS

New Scientific Method of Shipbuilding Seen in Construction of Vessel at Liverpool.

Can you imagine a ship without a nail or rivet? You can if you reflect the fact that the shipyard and the army of men building the ship are the skeleton of a ship? And, over in the distant land, the system of men hammering the white-hot rivets in the great "furnaces" of a battle ship? One's imagination is stretched considerably to conceive a method by which all these workmen may have their toll reduced or eliminated. Yet this is today's development in the science of shipbuilding. The steamship Fulgura has just slid down the Liverpool ways without a nail or rivet in its hull. From stem to stern the plates are electrically welded. The Fulgura is an oil driven cargo steamer of 500 tons. She is now undergoing final tests. Experts declare that she will not only stand all the tests required, but her success as an ocean carrier will revolutionize shipping. We may now calculate what a boon the electrical welding process will be to great armies of men busy to be transported on the "bridge across the sea." Not only does this method reduce man power for other tasks, but it enables shipyards to turn out mighty steel ships within a short space of time.

COULD USE TOMATO SEEDS

Department of Agriculture Points Out How They May Be Made a Source of Revenue.

That much valuable material is being wasted annually by throwing away tomato seeds, extracted in pulping, soup, catsup and canning plants is indicated by investigations made by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Department investigators have found that more than one thousand tons of seed are thrown away annually in northern tomato-pulping plants, with large enough output of seed to pay for shipping, and that they may be made into edible oil and stock food worth about \$50,000 (December, 1919). Cost of collecting and preparing the seed is estimated at about \$35,000, including all proper charges, and the cost of the necessary equipment is given at not to exceed \$50,000.

In addition the same plant, which would run not more than five months in the year, could be used for the handling of grape seeds and pumpkin seeds, which would distribute the overhead and cut down the cost of manufacture of the tomato-seed products.

Cavalryman's Splendid Ride.
Col. Ezra B. Fuller, the author of a riding "anthology," has himself a notable achievement of endurance and horsemanship to his credit. During the Nez Perce campaign of 1877, Fuller, then second lieutenant of the Seventh Cavalry, stationed on the north bank of the Yellowstone river, near Miles City, was ordered by General Miles to take five troopers, with him and carry dispatches to General Sherman at Fort Ellis, Mont. Much of the trip had to be made riding along, side of the horses, owing to the mountainous character of the country traversed and the almost impassable condition of the trails. The total distance covered was over 350 miles, which was made in four days and nineteen hours, without changing mounts.

The Domestic Optimist at Work.
"My husband has never spoken a cross word to me."

"Daughter is always at the head of her class, and she doesn't seem to study a bit hard. She really seems to have more time to play than any of the other girls."

"I'm so glad you came, I assure you. One extra for dinner doesn't matter."

"So glad you called! I didn't care to go to the matinee, anyway."

"My husband could get a much larger salary by going with another house—in fact they are begging him to do it—but his present employers have treated him so nicely that he just won't leave them."

"Never mind breaking the vase—it was not one that I cared especially for."—From Life.

Women and Cats.
Women are like cats. If you move toward them they run away. But if you sit there and say "Puss, puss, puss," and put a saucer of milk on the floor, in due course they will be moved by curiosity to come and see what there is in the saucer. Then, click! you've got the cat by the back of the neck so that it can't scratch you. When the cat has struggled enough and discovered that it can't get away, and been tickled behind the ear, then sit on your lap and purr. And then, ah, then you no longer need to say, "Puss, puss, puss!" You can say, "You damn cat!" and she'll go on sitting there purring.—From "Caliban" by W. L. George.

SUNDAY HALF A CENTURY AGO

Both Thoroughly Observed in Western New York.

My mother was born and reared in a little country village in western New York. On the 12th of the month my grandmother died. It was the custom to begin Sunday on Saturday night at sundown. The "dinner" came in from the chow, grandmother put away all her work in the kitchen. And then the entire family gathered in the "best room" and studied the Sunday-school lesson, or had a reading from the Bible, led by grandmother, and all the family retired not later than 9 o'clock. In the morning, after doing house but the absolutely necessary chores on the farm, the team that had not been used the day before was hitched up to the big four-wheeled wagon and the entire family including the "dinner" help, went to church. There was preaching service in the forenoon, and then we adjourned to a bench for ourselves and the team. Then we went in to a Sunday-school service, and after an interval there was another preaching service, after which we adjourned, up and drove slowly back to the farm. That was the way Sunday was kept in western New York a little more than 50 years ago. I can remember hearing my mother say that when she was a girl in this same New York state village, she was not allowed to walk except to the cemetery and back on Sunday, and was not allowed to read any books except the Bible and "Fox's Book of Martyrs."—Christian Herald.

ROYAL PERSON WELL GARBED

Augustus of Poland Had Clothes Sufficient for Regiment—Also Had Other Idiosyncrasies.

Gentlemen of fashion today are mere puppets when it comes to attire, as compared to what King Augustus III of Poland deemed necessary to his comfort. He filled two great barrels with clothes and had a special wench, "nauff" cloth, sword and cane for every one of his hundreds of suits. To go with them he also had 1,500 wigs. Five armies were kept busy palatial manufactures of the clothing and keeping these puttings in a catalog that the king might select from each day as he rode.

He took the lovely Countess of Coello as his wife, and the mere fact that she had a husband already mattered little. He appeared at her door one day with a horsehoe in one hand and a bag of 100,000 crowns in the other. The gold he tossed at her feet to demonstrate his wealth and generous instincts, and the horsehoe he broke with his bare hands to demonstrate his strength and determination. The lady, impressed, got rid of her husband at once, obtaining a divorce of the sort that allowed of remarriage. Suspicious historians have hinted that the horsehoe might have been filed a bit before the kingly hand tore it apart.

Carnegie's Hardest Bargain.

Andrew Carnegie, in his autobiography, which Doubleday Millin company is publishing, tells of his first financial bargain. One of his chief enjoyments was the keeping of rabbits, and the pets naturally attracted the small boys of the neighborhood. "My first business venture was securing my companions' services for a season as an employer, the compensation being that the young rabbits, when such came, should be named after them. The Saturday holiday was generally spent by my flock in gathering food for the rabbits. My conscience reproaches me today, looking back, when I think of the hard bargain I drove with my young playmates, many of whom were content to gather tin-dollars and clover for a whole season with me, conditioned upon this unique reward—the poorest return ever made to labor."

Old American Glass.

The Pennsylvania museum announces a find of old American glass. One thousand specimens have been dug up near Alloway, N. J. The find where the specimens were found was once the site of the old Wistar Glass works, founded nearly two hundred years ago by Caspar Wistar, who was of Austrian extraction and titled.

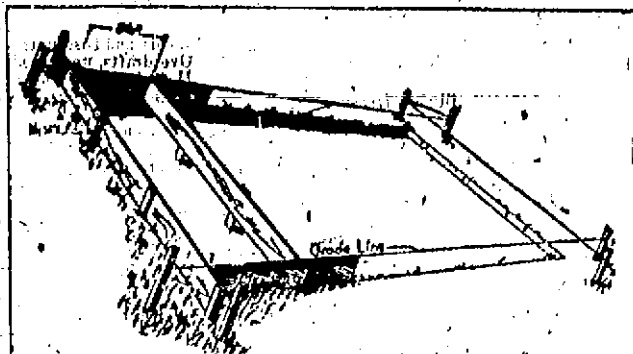
The specimens found were for the most part fragments of bottle and window glass, of which there have not been many specimens until now. The museum is now making a study of the types of glass that were produced in the early days of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The first glass to be manufactured in this country was that of a Virginia company located at Jamestown, but the first produced successfully was that of Alloway, then known as Wistarburg.

Girls Traveled Far in Wilderness.

Down the wild and rugged east shoreline of Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, where not a farm nor a settlement breaks the desolation, two young women of eastern Canada recently rowed 200 miles in an open boat, taking a month for the trip and making their own camp every night. The collection of fossils in which the region is rich, was the object of the remarkable journey. A lone Indian was the only human being sighted in the entire distance. The daring voyagers were deposited by a steamer at the mouth of the Berens river, about midway of the lake, and from that point were wholly dependent upon their own resources. —Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Until comparatively recent times the Channel Islands, and indeed most inhabitants of the remote British Islands, were notoriously superstitious. Improved communication with the mainland and the spread of education have largely driven out superstitions which were long in dying. —Henry Cavendish in letter in the London Times.

CONCRETE FLOORS FOR FEEDING CORN TO HOGS WILL SAVE MONEY



Forms for a Concrete Feeding Floor.

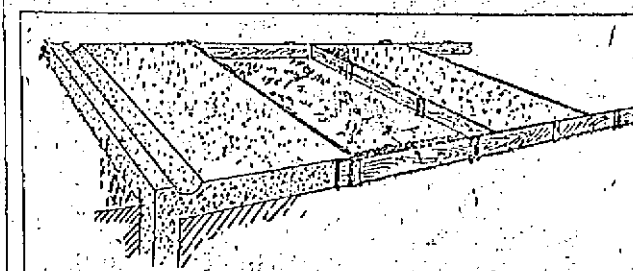
The high prices of topsoil have turned the farmer's attention to means whereby the cost of feeding corn to hogs may be decreased. It has been found that there is a saving in corn when it is fed on a properly constructed feeding floor. Old plank or wood floors are not desirable, as they turn into a breeding place for rats and mice. Concrete feeding floors do not have this objection. They also are an aid in the conservation of fertilizer and in the sanitation of the feed lot. The fall days, when the frost sets in, offer an excellent time for the construction of such a floor.

The site of the feeding floor should be well drained and situated conveniently with respect to the feed supply, water, barn and lots. Where the ground never freezes, drainage foundations are unnecessary. If the location selected is poorly drained, provision should be made for good under-drainage. The floor must be graded or sloped so that water will not collect and freeze on it in winter and so that manure washings may be caught and carried by means of gutters, to a watertight concrete manure pit.

The methods of constructing the several kinds of concrete feeding floors for cattle, hogs and sheep are quite similar. The structure should be made five inches thick. In constructing feeding floors for hogs, the concrete apron around the edge should extend deep enough into the ground so that hog wallows will not undermine the floor and cause it to break off.

Use Clean Sand and Gravel.

Sand for concrete should be clean and should have grains grading in size from fine to coarse. With dirty sand no amount of cement will make strong concrete. Bank-run gravel, just dug from the pit or taken from the stream bed, seldom runs even and rarely has the right proportions of sand and pebbles for making the best concrete. The mixture most suitable has one part sand and two parts gravel, measured by volume, in which all sizes passing through a quarter-inch screen are considered sand. As there is generally too much sand for the gravel, it is advisable to separate the sand from the gravel and later remix them in proper proportion.



Feeding Floor Partially Complete, Showing Trough to Manure Pit.

PREPARED LAND BEST FOR EASY IRRIGATION

Best Returns From Crops Where Soil Has Been Levelled.

Spots Too High to Receive Water Should Be Cut Down and Used to Fill Up "Potholes"—Fall Is Best Time for Work.

The best returns from cereals grown under irrigation can be obtained only when the land has been well leveled. Properly leveled lands permit easy, thorough and complete irrigation. Poorly leveled lands are expensive to irrigate, require more water and more labor than land well leveled, and return a less yield per acre. Spots too high to receive water should be cut down and used to fill up "potholes," where water naturally collects. Some objection to removing the high spots is made, because the subsoil is thereby exposed and unproductive spots result. However, a spot too high for watering is just as unproductive, and remains permanently so, whereas the southern Idaho subsoil, if exposed through leveling, can soon be made productive by the use of manures and alfalfa. Before the leveling operation is begun, the general contour of the land should be well noted. Natural drainage should be left open so far as possible. The leveling should conform so far as possible to the natural contour of the land.

The best time to do leveling is in the fall before the land is plowed, as the leveled and plowed land can settle during the winter and be in ideal condition for seeding in the spring. It is not advisable to plow the entire field before leveling is begun. More horsepower is required to pull the

Original Meaning of "School." While a school is now a place of industry, it was not always thus. In fact, the word itself is derived from the Greek "scholē," meaning leisure. Probably this arose from the fact that only people with leisure were able to attend school.

A fairly rich mixture makes the best concrete floor. A good mixture consists of one part Portland cement, two and one-half parts sand and five parts screened gravel or crushed rock. One bag of cement may be considered as holding one cubic foot of loose cement. This is a convenience in measuring the proper proportions, as the cubic foot may be used as a unit in measuring the aggregate.

In mixing the concrete, the cement, sand and gravel should be thoroughly mixed in a dry state until the mass is of uniform color. Just enough water (less should be added, so that a small amount of water will appear at the top when the concrete is well tamped in place.

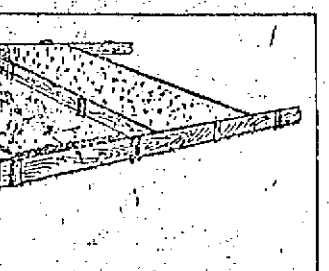
Proper Curing Important.

Proper curing of the floor is as important as thorough mixing of the concrete. In hot weather each newly laid section should be shaded from the sun for three days. In any season, as soon as the concrete has set up so that water will not wash out of the cement the new concrete should be sprinkled and kept wet for 48 hours. Thereafter it should be flooded with water morning and noon for a week. At the end of that time the floor may be used for feeding, but heavily loaded wagons should not be allowed upon it for at least one month nor should loose animals be permitted on its surface.

The construction of feeding floors is similar to that used in building concrete sidewalks, only on a larger scale as shown in the illustration.

The cost of a concrete floor is dependent upon so many conditions that no reliable estimate can be given. Prices of materials and labor vary considerably in different sections. On many farms sand and gravel can be easily obtained from a creek or gravel bank, while in other sections they must be limited some distance.

Full details and instructions for building concrete feeding floors are found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 481—"Concrete on the Livestock Farm." This bulletin also contains other suggestions of interest to the livestock farmer. It may be obtained by addressing the Division of Publications, United States department of agriculture at Washington.



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Scrap Book

POOR, BUT EXPENSIVELY CLAD

Siberian Native in Winter Wears a Costume That Is Worth Many Hundreds of Dollars.

Although "poorly poor," the average native of Siberia wears during the winter a dress that would be worth many hundreds of dollars in the United States, consisting as it does of valuable furs, and representing money innumerable, the choicest for only being woven into the garments. A recent writer describes the dress as follows:

"The dress of the Kamtshatka in winter and summer is made for the most part of skins. Their winter costume consists of sealskin boots called torbush, worn over heavy reindeer stockings, and coming to the knee; fur pants with the fur inside; a fox-skin hood with a long fur collar; a fox-skin hair, ornamented with the shikha's hair, and a heavy kookhinka, or double fur overshirt, covering the body to the knees. This is made of the very thickest and softest reindeer skin of various colors, ornamented around the bottom with silk embroidery, trimmed at the sleeves and neck with glossy beaver, and furnished with a square flap under the chin, to be held up over the nose, and a hood behind the neck, to be drawn over the head in bad weather. In such a costume as this the Kamtshatka defies for weeks at a time the severest cold, and sleep out on the snow safely and comfortably in temperatures of 20°, 30° and even 40° degrees below zero, Fahrenheit."

WORTH THE SUM EXPENDED

Records Show That Columbus' Memorable Voyage Cost Promoters and Participants Very Little.

The cost of the discovery of America by Columbus was but a little over \$7,000, the old story to the effect that Queen Isabella, parted with many of her finest jewels to the contrary. Two of the three ships that made that wonderful voyage, the Pinta and the Nina, were captained by two brothers, Martin and Vicente Pinzon, and they paid all the expenses attached to these ships, as well as furnishing the crews themselves. The account books of the Pinzons show that Columbus in his capacity of commander received 1,500 paces a year, or about \$300. The sailors received the magnificent sum of \$2.50 a month, or about 8 cents a day.

The cannons for all three ships cost 14,000 paces, or about what it would cost to fire one of our modern big guns, while the whole outfit and the wages of the sailors came to only 50,000 paces. The accounts cover the time between August, 1492, to March, 1493. The queen's share is believed to have been less than \$2,000, and even at that period, it would not have taken many or large ones to raise this sum.

Another "Oldest Map." The Cross physicians at Constantinople after looking up every available record, are said to be convinced that Zoro, born at Hills, Armenia, early in 1775, is the oldest man in the world. He went to Constantinople when a youth, married at eighteen, lost his wife, married again and was the father of 15 children. His only surviving son is ninety-two years old. For a century, the sturdy Kurd made a comfortable living as a hawker or street vendor. He is now employed as a carpenter (janitor) at the millinery arsenal at Topkapie. His health has failed somewhat, and he complains bitterly against the doctors who have had much trouble forcing him to live on milk and milk foods.

COME BACKS

No longer need we men feel dull and blue.
When youth declines
With monkey glands we can begin anew.
Our monkey shines.

Has a Problem to Solve.

At Verdun near, Montreal, electric light wires running against the wall of a house lost their covering. The electricity ran down a metal pipe into the street from covering of the building. A Jersey girl was passing with her deck chair, and she brushed against the wire, the child attracted the electricity and she fell dead. Her owner, Donat Mallouin, not understanding, pulled her leg to wake her up, and received a shock which sent him to sleep. He recovered after a time and is wondering whom he shall sue to obtain recompense for the loss of the Jersey—the owner of the house, the electric company, or the firm which installed the wiring.

Washington Land of Apples.

Washington is the largest commercial producer of apples of any state in the Union. Last year the crop brought \$43,937,500, and there were \$2,000,000 worth of peaches, \$1,000,000 worth of pears, \$10,000,000 worth of small fruits, besides \$5,000,000 worth of by-products. Washington apples have sold in South America as high as \$9 a dozen.

Wild Buffalo in Northern Canada.

F. B. Kitton, an explorer for the natural resources intelligence branch of the Canadian Department of the Interior, has reported his discovery of wild bison which he says have been roaming in the Mackenzie river basin. Kitton said he had received reports of another herd farther north. The herds were said to total over 2,000 buffalo.

Nothing Green.

Mother—Goodness! Bobby has eaten a little green caterpillar.
Father—You should caution him not to eat anything in the country that isn't ripe.—Boston Transcript.

Noncommittal.

Bachelor—Friend—Can your wife cook?
Young Husband (evasively)—Well, she can make a good family stew.

Got Them Guessing.

"What's the commotion in that fashionable millinery shop?"
"Seems some dame has asked for a common sense hat."

As It Looked to Him.

An old Swede from a northern lumber camp visited a city recently and saw the moving pictures for the first time. Relating his experiences when back at camp, he said, "As I went to run place where they squint pictures on de wall."—Boston Transcript.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

FALLING PRICES

They say books are growing cheap—
But I get enough of them;
And they say the price of ice cream
isn't coming down;
But that's something I don't drink
Unaccompanied by a drink,
And so, with these days gets nothing but
a crown.

I am told the price of ships
has descended, and that tips
Are about to be a little, to do their share;
And that chewing gum and curls
Will make happy lots of girls
By a fall they've calculated to a hair.

It is said that diamond rings
And that golden pheasant wings,
Also motorcars and fairs are in the throng
That will some day feel the gong.
That a first-class photograph
Will be purchasable next year for a song.

Stating yachts and aeroplanes,
Lavish yavallieres for pants,
Sarcous carpets, choicest curtains, sheer
and white,
Little things like winks and socks
Have run down already—clocks
Will be doing so as well—the boys in
light.

Well, I'm glad they've made a start,
But I cannot say my heart
At the hope we've thus far felt has slipped
a least.
That will happen on the day
That a bone won't look passé
Hiding bread and butter, spooks and
milk and meat.

—Mortimer Morley in New York Herald.

ONE STEP SHORT OF SUCCESS

Too Many Men Lack Determination,
and So Are Classed Among Those
Who "Failed."

The world is full of people who are almost successful. Here is a man who is almost a physician, but not quite; here another who is almost a physician, but is neither a good doctor, a good surgeon nor a good dispenser. Another man is almost a clergyman, or about halfway between a farmer, or a tradesman, and a clergyman. Another is almost a teacher, but not quite competent to take charge of a school or an academy. We meet every day, people who are almost something, but just a little short of it.

If these people undertake anything, they never quite finish it; they never quite complete their course at school; they never quite learn a trade or profession. They always manage to stop just short of success.

We encounter people everywhere who are almost happy, almost philosophical, almost religious, yet do not exactly belong to any class or sect. They never know just where they stand; they are not quite anything. "Almost" is a dangerous word. It has tripped up many a man who might have been successful if he had had determination and grit enough to go a little further, to hold on a little longer.—Success.



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Historical and Biographical

Notes and Queries

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1921

NOTES

(Continued)

1713

The Assembly passed an act that in future military officers should be chosen by the Assembly and not by the towns as they had been heretofore.

The Assembly met at Warwick in October and passed a law prohibiting the exportation of grain from the Colony on account of the shortness of the crops.

This year a man named Michael Courcy came to Rhode Island. He was a native of Ireland and settled at Newport, where he married, and followed for several years the humble occupation of a cobbler. He died, leaving his family poor and destitute. Some years after his death it was ascertained that he would have been the legal heir to the title and estates of Lord d'Courcy, who had died without any known heirs. His eldest son, John Courcy, who had followed a seafaring life, was soon after by the assistance of some of the wealthy inhabitants of Newport enabled to proceed to Ireland, where after considerable litigation, he fully established his claims and came into possession of the title and estate of the d'Courcy family, which he enjoyed for many years.

1714

The soldiers belonging to Newport, who had been on duty at Fort Ann, were ordered to be discharged.

Walter Clarke owned all the land in Newport from the south part of Washington Square to Bellevue street and on Thames Street to the Wanton estates.

1715

An act was passed for enlarging the Colony's jail in Newport.

An act was passed for the issuing of thirty thousand pounds, in bills of credit, to defray the public charges and also to let out to the inhabitants of the several towns, on land security, in sums not over 500 pounds to any one person. The reasons given for the issue of this large amount of paper money were the expenses of the late war, the decay of trade, and the great scarcity of silver and gold.

The Assembly granted to the town of Newport one-half of the revenue arising from the duty on slaves imported into the Colony for seven years, to be applied to paying the streets in said town. They also made a present grant of £280.17.3 then in the hands of the naval officer, received for duties on slaves, to pave the main street from the Ferry Wharf to the Court House.

This year for the first time each freeman of the Colony was required by an act of the Assembly to affix his name to his vote. The reason given for this law was "they sometimes put into the hat two or three votes."

The Assembly met on the 26th of October at Warwick where 1000 pounds more of bills of credit were issued.

1716

Permission was granted to Nathaniel Brown and William Crawford to dry and make fish on a small island in Providence River called Starve Goat Island.

The town of Newport appointed a committee to build a hospital house on the island of Coasters' Harbor to be finished at an expense not exceeding 120 pounds.

(To be continued.)

THE WAR COLLEGE

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer)

Coming at the end of a term of office in which his incapacity has been fully demonstrated, the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy that the Naval War College be transferred from Newport to Washington is hardly likely to be adopted. But it is worth while, nevertheless, to note the reasons advanced by Mr. Daniels for the recommendation and their fallacious nature. Here he once more disdains the advice of experts and even repudiates the position previously taken by himself.

The Naval War College, a pet project of Admiral Mahan, was established at Newport for obvious reasons. Direct access to deep water, convenience to a naval base, a site ample for all future needs—such were some of the conditions which the city at the mouth of Narragansett Bay fulfilled. If there were any reason for removal, the site chosen should be equally appropriate. Hampton Roads on the Delaware might answer as well as Newport. Washington is not the place at all. Six years ago the proposal was laid before the General Board of the Navy and disapproved. And Mr. Daniels approved the disapproval.

What has happened since to change his mind? Why does he now bring forward arguments, either trivial or false, for abandoning Newport? It is impossible not to suspect him of once more adopting his official policy to his personal resentments. Mr. Daniels has been at odds with the people of Newport from the very beginning of the war. He was responsible for groundless accusations that the city was especially dangerous to the morals of the bluejackets. He ordered a "vice investigation" in which such disreputable methods were employed that an indignant protest, headed by the Bishop of Rhode Island, resulted. Is it not easily conceivable that his attempt to have the Naval War College transferred to Washington is one more illustration of the peculiar pettishness which has made him disliked throughout the service?

One or two illustrations of his misstatements will suffice. He says that the Training Station on Coasters' Island is crowded, and that the College must be used for training purposes. But the Station is no longer at Coasters' Island; it is at Coddington Point, and here there is room for several thousand more recruits. He says that the War College buildings have become inadequate. This is not the case; there is ample room for the sixty members a year. He says that even before the war he was contemplating the removal to Washing-

ton. Yet it was in 1916 that he assented to the recommendations of the General Board that this be not undertaken.

The reflection that this grotesque mist as Secretary of the Navy has less than three months to remain in office should be as gratifying to the country as it is to the service itself.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF MRS. BECKMAN

The first act of the new General Assembly, after its organization on Tuesday, was the passage by both bodies of the following resolutions of respect to the memory of Mrs. Beckman:

"Whereas, Eleanor Thomas Beckman, wife of His Excellency R. Livingston Beckman, died on Monday, December, the twentieth, 1920, at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia; and

"Whereas, this sudden close to a life of great usefulness has shocked the people of Rhode Island, deeply stirring their emotions and calling forth heartfelt expressions of tribute to the late Mrs. Beckman and of sympathy for Governor Beckman; and

"Whereas, before the passing from office of the Chief of State, who has served faithfully and wisely for the past six years, including a period more exacting than any other in the annals of nation and State for half a century, it seems fitting that the General Assembly should voice the sentiments of esteem and grief that the death of Mrs. Beckman has universally evoked; be it, therefore

"Resolved, That this General Assembly, of 1921-22, lamenting the decease of one who had endeared herself widely, declare its recognition and appreciation of the services which the late Eleanor Thomas Beckman gave to our State and people in ways that are a matter of public record, and in ways known only to individual beneficiaries of her benevolence—ever displaying a nobility of character, a readiness for self-sacrifice, and devotion to an exalted standard of citizenship, which will remain a grateful memory; and be it further

"Resolved, That this General Assembly extend its profound sympathy to Governor Beckman in his bereavement; and be it also

"Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the Journal of the House of Representatives and the Journal of the Senate, and that the Secretary of State be requested to transmit a suitably engrossed copy to His Excellency, R. Livingston Beckman."

PRUDENCE ISLAND

New Boat Line

The formation of the Prudence Island and Navigation Company, a new association which has been duly incorporated, has attracted much attention not only from the citizens of Providence, but from all who are interested in that island. This aggregates a considerable number, for there are now several hundred summer cottagers (to say nothing of excursionists), and the number is constantly increasing.

The incorporators of the new company are: David Buffum, Charles A. Aldrich, Eugene Chase, Jr., Nicholas B. Herlein and Adam C. Barnie. Its object is to build a new dock, provide a suitable boat and carry on a general freight and passenger service between Prudence and Bristol.

A knowledge of conditions as they exist on Prudence will show the full significance of these plans and what they mean to the Islanders.

For many years the Providence and Newport steamer touched morning and evening at Prudence every day during the summer season and three times a week the rest of the year. This gave the island good travelling facilities. But when the post office department decided that Prudence mails should come via Bristol instead of via Providence the steamer, which had always carried the mails, ceased to touch at the island.

This left the travelling facilities of the island entirely to the launch which carried the mails, and this state of affairs has existed for quite a number of years. It has never been sufficient for the needs of the island. Overcrowding of the boat in summer and irregularity and uncertainty of trips in winter are some of the things complained of. It is to remedy these wants that the new company has been formed and it is believed that it will add much to the prosperity of the island.

—Correspondent of the Mercury.

Governor San Souci has appointed Alton Head to the State Board of Public Roads to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Michael M. Van Beuren. Mr. Head has been serving in this capacity by appointment by Governor Beckman during the recess of the General Assembly.

Has any Newporter noticed a drop in the cost of tobacco or cigars? Probably not, but down in Kentucky the price offered for the Burley crop is so low that the planters are filling warehouses rather than sell it. The reduced cost may reach the consumer some time in the dim future.

About Ideal Small Boy.

There is something that always makes me feel good—that is, a red-haired, freckle-faced little boy that can whip all in his gang and at the same time is not a bully.—Exchange.

Paper a Weed Killer.

In Hawaii it has been found that weeds can be kept down in sugar plantations by covering the fields with paper.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, January 5th, 1921.

Estate of Dennis Whitty

PETITION in writing is made by Michael Whitty of said Newport, praying, for reasons therein stated, that he or some other suitable person, may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of Dennis Whitty, a person of full age, of said Newport, and that petition is received and referred to the Probate Court of January instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

S. T. KOLER'S ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Newport Gas Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, 181 Thames Street, on Monday, January 10, 1921, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. K. QUINN, Treasurer

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

For the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may legally come before said meeting, will be held on Tuesday, January 11, 1921, at 10 o'clock P. M.

December 24, 1920.

AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK

NEWPORT, R. I.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Aquidneck National Bank for the election of directors and for such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its banking house, Room 3 on Tuesday, January 11, 1921, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THOS. H. CONGDON, Cashier.

The Directors of the National Exchange Bank

Have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, per annum payable January 23, 1921, to stockholders of record.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

December 23, 1920.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Se.

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, January 1st, 1921.

WHEREAS ALMYRA H. BARLOW of the City of Newport in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between said Almyra H. Barlow and Joseph W. Barlow, now in parts to the said Almyra H. Barlow unknown; and whereas an order by publication has been issued and served upon said Joseph W. Barlow, the petitioner, and that he shall appear if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be held at the Court House in Newport in said County of Newport, on the third Monday of January, 1921, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

Jan. 1-61

Mortgagee's Sale

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Franklin R. Burch and his wife, to the Savings Bank of Newport, dated March 25th, A. D. 1907, and recorded in Volume 16 at pages 352 and 353 of the Mortgage Land Evidence of the City of Newport, the State of Rhode Island, breach of the condition of said mortgage having been made and still existing, the said mortgagee will sell at Public Auction, in front of the Court House in said Newport, on January 12th, A. D. 1921, at 10 A. M., all the right, title and interest, which said Franklin R. Burch and his wife, at the time of the execution of said mortgage, and did by said mortgage convey, in or to that certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, and bounded and described as follows: Westerly on Cross street, thirty-one and seven-tenths (31.7) feet; North on the land of the heirs or devisees of Arctus A. Saunders, fifty (50) feet; Easterly on land of the heirs or devisees of John D. Swan twenty-nine and eight-tenths (29.8) feet; and Southerly on land of the heirs or devisees of Pardon W. Stevens, fifty (50) feet, containing about fifteen hundred and thirty-six (1536) square feet of land, be it all said measure more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described; said premises being all that was granted by said Mortgage deed, which deed is hereby made known.

And the said Mortgagee hereby gives notice that it intends to bid for said property at said sale thereof.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

By Grant P. Taylor, Treas.

Newport, R. I., January 1, 1921-31

Probate Court of the City of Newport

December 22nd, 1920.

Estate of Alexander A. Laird

REQUEST in writing is made by Robert C. Colwell of said Newport, a creditor of the estate of Alexander A. Laird, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that John H. Nolan, of said Newport, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said Alexander A. Laird, and said request is received and referred to the Tenth day of January next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

12-25

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport December 11th, 1920.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of ALICE E. HIGBEE, of full age, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ALICE F. HIGBEE

12-25

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport December 11th, 1920.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of HELEN A. STUDLEY, minor, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

HERBERT W. TINSON.

12-11

NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK

Newport, R. I.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Newport National Bank for the election of directors and the transaction of any business that may be brought before it will be held on January 11, 1921, at 3 p. m.

H. C. STEVENS, Jr., Cashier.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., Dec. 25, 1920.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, administratrix of the estate of ALICE A. TABUTEAU, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

HATTIE M. TABUTEAU, Administratrix.

12-25

No. 1505.

THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT OF CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, NOVEMBER 16, 1920

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$618,089.61
Overdrafts, unsecured, \$3885.18	8885.18
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	100,000.00
U. S. Bonds pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable	100,000.00
Owned and unpledged	8,100.00
Total U. S. Government securities	208,100.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned and unpledged	160,265.00
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.	160,265.00
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	300.00
Federal Reserve Bank stock	4,950.00
Value of banking house	22,015.00
Equity in banking house	1.00
Furniture and fixtures	40,806.81
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	110,368.55
Exchanges for clearing house	22,791.60
Total	185,957.02
Checks on banks located outside of city	896.83
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	5,000.00
Interest earned but not collected	4,080.11
Other assets, if any	4,450.00
TOTAL	\$1,148,692.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	455,000.00
Undivided Profits	28,762.65
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	19,088.80
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance, not earned	9,644.55
Circulating notes outstanding	4,800.22
Amount due to Federal Reserve Bank, including deferred credits	9,251.23
Net amounts due to national banks	1,469.14
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies	76,788.04
Certified checks outstanding	5,164.10
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding	10,233.91
Total	100,210.45
Individual deposits subject to check	634,892.76
Certificates of deposit	48,118.83
Total of demand deposits	683,011.62
Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank	87,400.00
TOTAL	\$1,148,692.64

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, COUNTY OF NEWPORT, ss.

I, GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this

24th day of November, 1920.

PACER BRAMAN, Notary Public

CORRECT—Attest:

EDWARD A. BROWN

JOHN T. HAINE

EDWARD S. PECKHAM

Directors.

Mackenzie & Winslow

(INCORPORATED)

Dealers in

HAY, STRAW,

GRAIN

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

SALT

Agent for H. C. Anthony's

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Store:

162 BROADWAY

Phone 181

Elevator:

MARSH ST.

Phone 208

Jamestown Agency

ALTON F. COGGESHALL

Narragansett Ave. Phone 20294

THE Newport Gas Light Co

NO

COKE for Sale

AT PRESENT

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,

Newport, Se.

Sheriff's Office, Newport, R. I.

September 19th, A. D. 1920.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an

Execution Number 125 issued out of

the District Court of the First Judicial

District of Rhode Island, within and for

the County of Newport, on the 12th day

of July, A. D. 1920, and returnable to

the said Court October 1st, A. D. 1920,

upon a judgment rendered by said

Court on the ninth day of July, A. D.

1920, in favor of Frank L. Collins of

Newport, plaintiff, and against William

C. Anthony, also John Doe, of said

Newport, defendant, I have this day

at 55 minutes past 9 o'clock a. m.

levied the said Execution on all the

right, title and interest, which the said

defendant, William C. Anthony, alias

had on the 18th day of June, A. D.

1920, at 5 minutes past 9 o'clock a. m.

Standard time and at 5 minutes past

10 o'clock a. m., City time, (the time

of the attachment on the original

writ), in and to a certain lot or parcel

of land, with all the buildings and

improvements thereon, situated in

said City of Newport, in said County of

Newport, in the State of Rhode Isl-

and and Providence Plantations, and

bounded Westerly on Coggeshall Ave-

nue; northerly on land now or for-

mally of Baldwin, southerly on land

now or formerly of Cramp and easter-

ly on land now or formerly of Van-

Allen and lands now or formerly of

Baldwin, or however otherwise the

same may be bounded or described,

being the same premises conveyed to

William C. Anthony by Charles Burdick,

trustee, dated August 12th, 1915,

and

Notice is hereby given that I will sell

the said attached and levied on real

estate at a Public Auction to be held in

the Sheriff's Office in said City of New

port in said County of Newport, on the

1st day of January, A. D. 1921, at 11

o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said

execution, debt, interest on the same,

costs of